THE ERIE OBSERVER.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

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TO MY WIFE.

BY JAMES NACK.

The winter winds are loose again,
And, shrinking from the piercing air,
I shudder at the thought of pain
That I have borne, and yet may bear;
But, while the scenes return to view,
Which seemed to be my last on earth,
Returns the heavenly picture too,
Of all thy love and all thy worth.
Thy matchless love, that bore thee up
Through trials few have heart to brave,
That shrank not from the bitter cup
Of anguish, which my anguish gave;
That, while thy noble heart was wrung
With pity, tenderness, and grief,
Still, o'er thy couch of suff'ring, hung,
To give me comfort and relief.
A common love might weep and sigh—
To spare its grief, my presence shun,
And, in its weakness, let me die,
Lamented much, but aided none;
Thy nobler nature rose above
All trials, so they gave me aid,
And on the altar of thy love,
Thy heart, a sacrifice, was laid.
Thy sighs were hushed, thy tears suppress't,
Lest I thy sorrow should divine;
Thy eyes refused their needful rest,
To watch the fitful sleep of mine;
No sharer in a task so dear
And sacred, would thy love allow;
By day and night, still hovering near,
My "ministering angel," thou!
Thou wast my dearest hope on earth,
Since first I met thy welcome sight—
But, never had I known thy worth,
Till in affliction's darkest night;
Oh! then thy pearliere goodness shone,
A star amid the gloom profound,
Dispersed the clouds above me thrown,
And scattered heavenly radiance round.
The God of Mercy heard thy prayer,
When hope past ill receded last,
And gave to thy unwearied care,
The life that seemed already past;
That life I ever would employ
To bless thee, and thy love repay—
To give thee comfort, peace, and joy,
To be thy friend, thy shield and stay.
I will not at the past repine,
Though the remembrance wakes a sigh—
To know the worth of love like thine,
'Twere well to suffer, or to die;
But oh! at once its worth to know,
And, to enjoy its fulness, live!
No greater favor heaven can show,
And earth has nothing more to give.

THE ARTIST'S WIFE.

BY CAMILLA TOULMIN.

In their dull, dim parlor, Mrs. Hargrave and her daughter were seated; Caroline on a footstool by her mother's side. The house was in one of those grey-looking streets which abound in London, though many a denizen of the metropolis little heeds their existence. Branching indirectly from, and therefore parallel with, some great thoroughfare, they are thoroughfares themselves, but threaded so little as such, that the fact is almost forgotten, till the necessary (or unnecessary) nuisance of a paving perplexity breaks up the high road, dams up the stream of traffic, and sends its rushing tide of vehicles for days or weeks together down the "quiet street," waking its slumbering echoes with a ceaseless roar, breaking the nightly repose of its inhabitants, and working a revolution in its local customs. But the street I mean was distinguished by a further peculiarity from the general class to which it belonged. It was an artist-street, the sign thereof being that here and there a window, as if regardless of the symetry of outward appearance, soared upwards, apparently ambitious of communicating with its neighbor overhead. And Mr. Hargrave was a painter: one of a band so numerous, that no one can fancy in the description of him, that an individual is sketched. A man of talent, not genius; with more aspiration than power; and imbued with that selfish, self-willed egotism which, though it may sometimes overshadow a great mind, much oftener dwarfs, to still narrower dimensions, and shrivels up, a little one.

I have said it was a dull, dim parlor, but not a dirty or dingy one; for neatness and cleanliness were as apparent as the shabbiness of the furniture. If curtains and chair covers were faded, it was from washing as well as from wear. Poverty reigned there with his iron sceptre, and his heel on all the flowers of life, but he wore a mask, half pride half resignation, and his aspect was less repellant than it often is, when his rule is far less cruel and despotic. The first floor of the house was occupied by the artist as a studio. There pictures were painted which did, or did not, bring golden return; there patrons—the few he had—were received; and there he indulged his dreams of future fame and appreciation, railing at the dulness of the multitude, because it failed to call him great, and—in one sense happily for himself—wrapping himself in his self-consciousness as in a protecting garment of egotism, which shut out all the vulgar cares of life. He little thought—and could not be made to comprehend—that his very selfishness was the barrier to true greatness. Intellect, knowledge, learning, a lifelong practice in the mechanism of his Art—all these he had; but he wanted the generous pulse of feeling which would have added a Soul to the evidences of Mind and warmed with the heart-fire of Genius his clever-cold creations!

He did not know—and he could not have been taught to comprehend—that the calm, patient, care-worn wife, deputed to the ignoble tasks of domestic drudgery; to the ingenious stratagems by which she strove to make one sovereign fill the legitimate services of two; and to the painful interviews when pressing tradesmen begged the settlement of long-standing accounts; had acted a finer poem in her forty years of life, than his brain had ever imagined, or his pencil executed. I have said that she and her daughter were seated in that dark parlor; but few would have guessed how occupied. The employment will appear profitable, nay, perhaps on the contrary, it may seem to belong to the pomps and vanities of life. Briefly, then, by the mingled light of winter twilight and a bright if not large fire, she was plaiting and braiding her daughter's rich dark hair. From Caroline's early childhood it had been the doting mother's pride; no other hand had ever tended it, from the days of the golden curls, through all their deepening shades, till now, in its rich profusion; it was of a dark hue which looks black until sunlight or firelight brings out its greater brilliance. Helpful in most things beyond the average of her age and condition, in one respect Caroline Hargrave was helpless to the last degree.—Beyond gathering up her long hair with a comb, or parting it in thick locks when damp from its frequent bath, the maiden of sixteen had not a notion of arranging her greatest adornment. Deep and beautiful as was the mutual attachment of the mother and her only child, to my mind there was something touching in the phase of it I am describing. The symetrical figure bursting into the perfection of its rounded beauty, was little likely to have gayer apparel than the home-made cotton gown; the little foot was commonly disguised in cheap and clumsy shoes; the small and well-shaped hand had never known a Parisian glove, and her fair young face and violet blue eyes had never been "set off" by the witchery of a "darling" bonnet. The coarsest straw, or dowdy combinations of mysterious manufacture, were the only headgear she ever possessed—but the beautiful hair! that at least the mother could control, and limb-wearied, or mind-wearied, early or late, some hour of the day she would surely find in which, with practiced hand and loving gesture, to wreath its wavy masses, one day in one fashion, the next in some other, till one might have thought variety itself was exhausted.

"Mamma!" said Caroline, looking up with a smile, and an expression of countenance that seemed a laughing contradiction to her words, "Mamma, do you know I am very vain of my hair?"

"Not vain, my love, I am sure," said Mrs. Hargrave, shaping, as she spoke, a massive plait like a coronet, for the young head that leaned upon her knee. "Not vain, I am sure, though of course you know it is beautiful."

"Dear mamma! cannot you tell what I mean?" exclaimed Caroline, "that I must have been deaf or blind last night, not to discover how beautifully you had dressed it. Really, I felt what lady Fitzroy said was quite true, that no lady's in the room looked so well as mine. And I thought how kind and how clever my dear mamma was, and how much I wished she had been there to hear her tasteful work admired." And Caroline kissed the hand that was conveniently near her lips.

"Ah, I have been so busy all the morning, that you have not told me half the particulars of the ball yet—your first ball, too. Did you really enjoy it, my darling?"

"Oh yes—was it not kind of Miss Graham to invite me?"

Now Miss Graham was what might be called a young old maid, rich and generous, good and clever, and handsome enough to make a very handsome portrait, for which she had recently sat to Mr. Hargrave. The painter despised with most supreme contempt that branch of his art, by which alone a twenty pound note was likely to find its way into his house; and had he suspected that his sitter really cared very little whether the portrait was a likeness or not, and merely thus employed him, as a delicate manner of benefiting his wife and daughter, it is probable contempt and indignation would have prevented him undertaking the commission. Yet such was the truth; and when to this trait of her character is added the fact that a week before the ball, she sent Caroline a quantity of India muslin, with the prettiest of notes, begging her acceptance of the same, saying that she had received a present of several pieces from a cousin in the East, (so she had seven years ago) and leaving her to suppose that this was one of them, though really purchased that morning at Howell's—when this second trait of character is perceived, and understood, the discriminating reader will be intimately acquainted with the shrewd, generous, rather eccentric, but very high-hearted Emily Graham.

"Tell me," continued Mrs. Hargrave, recalling to her mind, as it were a picture, the figure of her young daughter as she appeared the night before in her flimsy, floating muslin robe, and her rich dark hair, without on either, the addition or adornment of a gem or a flower, "tell me," she continued, "did you dance much, and who was it that found you partners?"

"Miss Graham herself," said Caroline; "and not only did she introduce me to partners, but to several young ladies who were there, calling me her 'young friend.' Was not this kind and considerate? And do you know I like better to talk to them than to the strange gentlemen. The latter asked me about operas, and theatres, and books I had never read, and I could only say 'I don't know' to all that was said. And then I felt confused, and that made me seem sillier than ever."

"But the ladies," said Mrs. Hargrave, with a smile, "praised your hair, and so you felt at home in the discourse—was that it, Caroline?"

"Dear mamma, can you think me so foolish? The ladies told to me about many things, and when I seemed ignorant, enlightened me. I did not feel confused at all with them, and I can hardly tell how it came about that Lady Fitzroy admired my hair, and called her daughter to observe its arrangement, recommending her to describe the style to her French maid, Annette."

"Then I suppose we shall have the honor of establishing a fashion, my child?"

"I do not think so," replied Caroline, "for the young lady shook her head, and said that if her maid could dress hair with half the simple grace that mine displayed, she might soon make her fortune at no other employment."

Mrs. Hargrave was twining the last loose tress round her fingers while Caroline spoke, and the daughter did not remark that she paused a moment, dropping her hands for that instant on the young girl's shoulder.—Then quickly completing her self-appointed task, the mother stooped to kiss the smooth fair brow before her, and dismissed her child with one of those fond words which are the sweetest music loving lips can utter—when tuned by one heart's key note, they reach another no less warm.

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The scene is again the parlor, in the "quiet street;" but three years have passed, and busy as old Time must have been about more important matters, he had condescended to leave there agreeable evidences of his passage. The room was no longer dim and dull; on the contrary, it wore a decided air of substantial comfort. Instead of worn and faded chintz, thick curtains of a plain and serviceable manufacture, kept out the wintry air; a warm carpet felt soft to the feet; an easy chair stretched out its inviting arms on one side of the fire, whilst on the other a comfortable couch extended its length. Nor was the room without an ornament. Opposite to the chimney-glass, and reflected therein, so that the picture seemed always present, was a beautiful portrait of Caroline Hargrave—in truth one of her father's most successful productions. Representing her simply attired in white, it recalled precisely her appearance on the eventful night of her first ball; and at the moment of which we are speaking, the original was not by to invite comparisons.

Mrs. Hargrave was seated on a couch, and beside her was a gentleman, a young man of three or four and twenty, who, though deeply interested in the conversation which was going on, and looking withal remarkably happy, yet raised his eyes every now and then, either to the portrait or its reflection, as if it were the presiding deity of the place. Although three years had passed, so far from the lady looking older, the case was absolutely the reverse; a truth which was the more apparent from the circumstance of her being much better dressed than before, wearing on this occasion a quiet and matronly dress of satin. Her habitual expression now was one of repose and contentment, but at this moment it was lighted by a visible, half-tearful gladness, and yet rufiled by some feeling that partook of anxiety.

"Why will you," exclaimed Wilton Broomley, for we take up their discourse at the minute when, Asmodeus-like, we look in, "why will you, my dear lady, revert to what you are pleased to call the inequality of our station? I will admit only to the inequality of fortune; and I am so eccentric as to think this an equality which renders us peculiarly well suited to each other. Dearly as I love Caroline, were I penniless it would be a sorry subject to speak of our marriage—and were she rich, I should distrust the power of my moderate income—should feel there was something wrong in our relative positions—should despair of ever knowing the exquisite sensation, the thought, that even in the most worldly sense, and in reference to mere material comforts, her future lot promises to be brighter than her past."

Mrs. Hargrave pressed his hand, and said, with emotion, "You are all that is good and generous."

"And what can really be a richer inheritance," the young man continued, "than health, talent and beauty! If an artist be fit companion for our nobles, surely his daughter may mate with a simple gentleman."

"A really great artist!" murmured Mrs. Hargrave, as if half ashamed of the insinuation the words conveyed, and yet determined to speak the truth.

"I am no connoisseur," said Wilton, "nor is this the time to discuss Mr. Hargrave's talents. If," he added with a smile, "I do not always award him the pinnacle he assumes for himself, I cannot deny him very great talents; and even by the vulgar and often false measure of success he may be tried, since his art has provided honorable and comfortable sustenance for his family, and has educated a daughter to be the paragon I think her."

"Suppose he has not done this?" said Mrs. Hargrave, looking down and playing with the fringe of her apron.

"How!" returned Wilton, "then he has a private fortune, which, for his sake, but for that alone, I rejoice to learn?"

Not so. Is it possible Miss Graham has never hinted at a means of income not apparent to the world in general?"

"Now you mention it, she once hinted at some secret, calling it a gold mine, and speaking in as mysterious a manner as if she were setting me an enigma to guess. Having no talent for any that sort of thing, it passed from my my mind, but now that you recall the circumstance, I do recollect that she clearly intimated that it was something which redounded to your honor, and that if when I discovered the fact I should not think so, I should deserve to lose Caroline, whom she would immediately endeavor to console, and provide with a worthier lover."

"Noble-hearted woman!"

"Yes, noble-hearted, and right-minded is she," returned Wilton Bromley; "and of this I am sure, that whatever she approved must have been noble and right; wise too and prudent, it is very likely, in that lower sense of wisdom and prudence to which the greatest wisdom is not of necessity allied; for Miss Graham's enthusiasm is always joined to the practical genius of common sense. So, dear lady, either gratify the curiosity you have piqued, or leave the riddle still unsolved, if so it please you."

"My heart allows me no choice; for a mean deception, carefully planned, seems to me but the ill-favored twin of a bold falsehood. Not that there is pain in telling *you* the truth;—the trial was to tell my husband."

"A mystery to him, too—wonder on wonder!"

"For a time even to him; but listen, and I will sketch the history of my married life in a few sentences. I married early, with but a small fortune, besides the riches of hope and youth. We loved each other, at least my husband loved—still loves me—as well as a vain man and an egotist is capable of loving. But I saw not his faults then, and bitter—bitter indeed was the knowledge of them when it came. Taking his dreams of fame and fortune for solid expectations, I saw my little property consumed without much anxiety; nor did I know for a long time how much it was diminished.

"Suddenly the blow fell; three years after our marriage, and when Caroline was an infant in my arms, I learned that we were penniless. I do not believe it possible that they who have never known poverty can be made to know what the struggle of life really is—forgive me, if I say this even to you;" and she pressed Wilton Bromley's hand as she spoke. "If they could be taught this knowledge, it would be, I think, the most beneficial revelation the human race could receive. The cares which depress till they degrade; the necessity of money-seeking, until the jaundiced eye sees even earth's noblest things by its own false medium; the withering of the hearts's best qualities for want of the power of exercising them; the writhing under petty obligations, writhing because they are so gracelessly conferred nine times out of ten; the serfdom of the very soul, whose thoughts even are not free."

"Believe me, I can realize all this," said Wilton, with much feeling.

"You think you can, as a thousand other generous natures have said and thought; but I tell you, there is a new sense comes to us with this sort of suffering, but a sense that vibrates only to its own agony. The rich may comprehend the condition of the helpless abject poor, the utterly destitute; but of the yet deeper trials of the struggling, they know but little more than can a blind man know of sight, even by the most vivid description, and with the strongest human sympathy.

"This life of suffering was mine," she continued, when tears had relieved the bitterness of her recollections, "for years, many years; mine, I say than ours, for, wrapped in his own dreams, Mr. Hargrave scarcely shared them. But amid all, I had one joy, my only child, my Caroline. It was my aim to keep her heart uncorroded by worldly cares, and the bitterness of poverty; I did this, and, in the very doing, my soul escaped at intervals from its corruption. In one respect, my husband's abstraction and isolation worked well. I took care that discourses about money, about poverty, should not meet her ear. Until the age of sixteen, I educated her myself, for I was able, with the help of books, to do this; although, when I attempted to make my poor acquirements serviceable as a daily teacher, I found younger and abler instructors, very naturally preferred. Perhaps my mother's love quickened my abilities; at all events thus it was. At sixteen, Caroline went to her first ball—you remember the night?"

"Now well! Never has her image been entirely driven from my heart from that hour; through for a while, absence and travel might have weakened the impression. It was long before I recognized the real nature of my feelings, but I now know that in that girlish grace—see, mamma! It is beaming down upon us now"—and he pointed to the picture—"and almost childish simplicity, I met my destiny. What a beautiful portrait it is. Her father has caught just the expression she wore; too innocent of evil to be frightened, too pure and graceful to be gauche, her natural timidity had a fascination about it beyond all words to describe. I remember comparing her to a white dove, whose wings had strayed among the peacocks of an aviary; and then her beautiful hair! oh, I had no comparison for that!"

"You thought it beautifully dressed?" said Mrs. Hargrave, with a tearful smile.

"I don't know how it was dressed," said Wilton, adding, with the most charming ignorance of the mysteries of the toilet, "it did not seem arranged at all; the beauty of it was, it looked so natural—as it always does!"

"You know I always dress Caroline's hair?"

"Yes, I have heard her say so. What is to be done when I take her away? I must absolutely apprentice a maid to you, to be instructed in the art."

"I think you had better; the idea, I assure you, is not in the least absurd. I would take her without a fee—that would be the only point not quite *en regle*."

"Good Heavens! what do you mean? No, surely—a light is breaking on me!"

"I mean the admiration excited on the occasion you mention, first gave me the idea of turning my talent for hair dressing to profitable account. A talent originating in a mother's love and pride—though perhaps, assisted by opportunities and accidents likely enough to surround an artist's wife. The naturalness you observed, seems to be the secret of my success, and the particular by which I am distinguished from the herd of *coiffeurs*. A day or two after Caroline's first ball, I called on Miss Graham, mentioned the idea which had flashed upon my mind, received her sympathy and approbation—and more than this, her introductions were the stepping-stones to my fortune.

"Fortune!"

"Yes, fortune; at least, in comparison with our former poverty such as it has been to make twenty guines a week, in the London season, besides receiving fees from ladies' maids and others, merely to be allowed to look on while I operated. And out of the season, I am perpetually being sent for into the country, and well paid for my time and trouble. These are the 'ways and means' which have paid my husband's debts, have surrounded us with every needful comfort; and have given Caroline for two years, the benefit of the best masters in every branch of her education. Wilton Bromley will not despise his wife's mother, for having practised so very humble a branch of Art."

"He will love and honor her the more," said Wilton, pressing her in his arms, "that is, if further love and reverence from him be possible. No wonder with such a mother, Caroline is peerless. But say what did you mean by it being 'a trial, to tell your husband' this history, which to me seems beautiful?"

"He has a different pride from yours."

"And now that the results are so fortunate and evident?" asked Bromley.

"The subject is never mentioned between us—he acts as if the thing were not. But let me ring now, and send for Caroline—she has longed for days past that I should tell you the Great Secret.—*People's Journal.*

The Walk-in-the-Water.

THE FIRST STEAMBOAT ON LAKE ERIE.

The era of the first steamboats is becoming antiquated, and many who pass up and down in ten hours, are forgetting the time when they were 24 hours, and sometimes longer on the passage. The advent of the first steamboat at Albany was a gala day; and for many years thereafter, it was a customary practice with those whose business did not prevent them, to go down to the landing to witness the arrival and departure of those innovations in the river navigation. The sloop masters owed them no goodwill; and not unfrequently were the collisions which took place under circumstances which warranted the belief that the skippers were the aggressors.

The first masters appointed to these boats did not "bear their faculties meekly." But elated by their distinction, assumed as high prerogatives above the sloop captain's as the man-of-war's men claimed above the commanders of merchant vessels. In fact, from the day of the North River, whose first trip was made without wheel-houses; when her paddle-wheels and piston, and her powers of locomotion against wind and tide, astonished the river population, and brought many to the conclusion that she could be nothing else, than "a live saw-mill;" to the prostration of the monopoly, the favored of the Fulton company, arrogated to themselves a despotic power in their respective commands. Who that ever were auditors of the tremendous jobations, which the first commodore used to inflict upon infractors of the prescribed rules, and the threats of immediate eviction for slight apparent cause, but has quailed for fear of being himself, bag and baggage, landed on Papsknee or Schodack; and thus insulted, he compelled to await a downward vessel in order to complete his passage. Even the Engineers and firemen derived new importance from their stations, and carried themselve accordingly. And from the greatest stoker to the huge black cook, all seemed to consider themselves Lords Paramount of the Navigation, and that they in their respective spheres might be as insolent and overbearing as the captains themselves. Thus much by way of exordium, and now to the point.

The first steamboat on Lake Erie was the Walk-in-the-Water, built by Noah Brown, of New York, for Gilbert Stewart and John B. Stewart, of Albany. While she was in process of construction, people came from far and near to witness the skill of the builder and view the magnificent proportions of the vessel; and when the time arrived when she was, to use the standing newspaper phrase, to "glide into her destined element," the population of the whole country, including the settlements of the Aborigines in the neighborhood, were congregated to behold the scene. After she was launched, and lay alongside the wharf at Black Rock, the influx of the curious was a serious annoyance to the builder.

On one occasion, after the paddle-wheels were fitted, and the house erected, an Indian boy, about 12 years old, was resolved to witness the wonder of which so much had been narrated. Accordingly, in a rickety canoe of bark, he paddled down Buffalo creek, and getting into the current of the Niagara, he was soon gratified with a view of the desired object! So great was his astonishment at the sight of the wheels revolving with the current, that he lost sight of the danger of his situation, and the bow of the boat, coming in contact with the buckets of the wheel, both boy and canoe in an instant disappeared.

Mr. Brown, who was directing some operations on the upper works, fortunately witnessed the accident, and divesting himself of his boots and coat, he sprang into the gangway abaft the wheel; for a second he paused, as he looked over the gunwale, but finding that nothing but the wreck of the canoe came to the surface, he plunged overboard and disappeared. More than a minute had elapsed (to the spectators who crowded to the gunwale in great anxiety, almost an age,) and serious apprehensions were felt that the intrepid Brown had paid the forfeit of his life, without accomplishing his benevolent purpose; when some thirty yards astern, he arose, bearing the lifeless body of the young Indian in his left hand; and taking a diagonal course to the shore, he cared himself through the rapid current with his right hand until he landed in safety with the body which he had so gallantry rescused.

After a little while, by judicious appliances, the stomach of the drowned boy was emptied, and he showed symptoms of re-animation, and by a continuance of these, he was at length effectually restored. Mr. Brown had thus the heartfelt gratification of having saved the life of a human being. But he was minus a valuable gold watch, which was lost in the attempt, and which was not recovered without great difficulty.

The Walk-in-the-Water was in train of completion, and the necessity of finding a proper commander, suggested itself to the owners. To think of selecting any body for this station but one "to the manor born," was out of the question. This was before the days of the Bunkers, the Shermans, the Rogers, and Bartholomews. A master was required to know something beyond navigation, and must be well versed in the lore of Fultonman, "Gramazye," steam gauges, safety valves, pistons, &c., or the wheels would not pass the centre. Commodore Weswall of the Chancellor Livingston, Capt. Roorback, of the Paragon, and others of high dignity on board those favored vessels, were not to be thought of; and the master of the Fire-fly (then or afterwards) was to be the first commander of the well found vessel, which was first to frighten the piscatory population of Erie, by the puffing of his engine and the dashing of his water wheels.

An old sailor, named Davis, who "had felt the fierce extremes of either zone," who knew the force of every gale, from a "typhoon" to a "white squall," or a "norther," and could blindfold, tell by the taste of the water whether he was in the middle of the Gulf Stream, or bowsing it in the Bay of Biscay; at least we are bound to believe this upon his own declaration—was selected as pilot. Davis was a thorough bred seaman, and a regular forecastle joker. A humorist in a high degree, and had spent his youth as a mate of a whaler on the Pacific, or a mariner in the Indian seas. He was as familiar with the Straits of of Babelmandel and the Persian Gulf, as with the Mozambique channel, Long Island Sound or the Bay of Fundy. Of course he was much amused by the airs of seamanship and lofty pretensions of the captain, who professed to know the art of "handling a vessel," and to be competent to stand by Neptune himself, and "give directions" in any nautical emergency.

It would do very well to indulge him in calm times and smooth water, when the pilot seemed to pay profound deference to the captain's superior judgement, and the first part of the season the weather was unusually moderate and serene. These were the halcyon days of the captain's command, and at every successful trip his consequential airs and self-sufficiency increased.

It was in the early part of October 18—, that I had occasion to pass through the Lake, and during the passage the Captain was unusually important and exacting. This tried the patience of both Davis and the crew; and some of the men on their arrival at Detroit refused to do duty. This mutiny the captain attempted to quell by the strong hand, and a scuffle ensued on the quay, in which the refractory stokers and deck hands were joined by the long-shoremen of the city, and the captain was roughly handled. By the good temper and prudent conduct of Davis the men were induced to return to duty, and all seemed willing to forget the difficulty, but the captain, who was still sulky, and who intimated to Davis that he meant to have satisfaction out of the recusants on the passage down.

For several days before our return, the clouds to the northward assumed a threatening appearance. A storm was evidently brewing, and Davis's experienced eye saw that it would be one of more than usual violence, and everything was made snug for the occasion. As we left the mouth of the river it began to puff heavily from the northwest, and we hugged the Canada shore in order to make the better weather, but the gale continued to increase, and a sea was getting up, which with the threatening aspect of the sky were quite sufficient to excite the apprehensions of a landsman. The jerking and pitching of the vessel seemed to alarm the captain, and it became plain that his pugnatious purpose, like the courage of Bob Acres in the play, was fast "oozing" away, and that he meant to postpone his vengeance upon the mutineers to a more fitting occasion. His anxious countenance, and his frequent visits to the wheel, to inquire of Davis what he thought of the weather, put the old joker completely "*au fait*," of what was passing in the captain's mind; and to all his queries, with a very solemn countenance, and turning his quid, he gave ambiguous and perplexing answers, intended to terrify the captain, the result of which was very visible. As I love to see the elements in commotion, I wrapped myself in my cloak, and took my station near the wheel, while Davis, with a keen eye, a little in advance, was looking to windward, and giving the cue to the man at the helm.—Nothing was more amusing than a colloquy with the facetious pilot, and his queer comparisons and nautical similes, were in the highest degree entertaining. As we were thus engaged, the captain approached, and instantly the countenance of Davis was set for the occasion. After some fishing questions, to which with an elongated visage, and in a solemn tone, he received unsatisfactory replies; the perturbed captain was compelled to ask directly whether the vessel was in great danger. "Why, sir, if nothing happens to the engine, or the wheel-rope, we may weather the storm; but if either of those accidents happen, and we broach-to,* there is no knowing when we may go to the bottom. Steady, Jack, steady! don't let her yaw a hair the sea is getting up fast. You see, sir," said he, turning to the captain, "that so long as we can keep close to this shore, we shall be comparatively in smooth water; but as we round Long Point our course will be considerably more easterly, and the sea will be far more rough and dangerous; and heaven send that nothing gives way, and we may be preserved from broaching-too."

We were dashing through waters at a great rate, and soon reached the dreaded peninsula, and the captain, as if anxious to know the worst, took his position beside us. The point was passed, and as Davis has predicted, the view of the sea beyond was, to a landsman's eye, at least alarming. If the vessel had before been uneasy, the pitching and jerking was increased four-fold, and the accelerated motion was any thing but pleasant, either to the captain or myself. As the face of our companion was turned the other way, Davis whispered in my ear, "Now for a little fun." Our course was so as to bring the wind and seas six points upon the stabboard bow; and, although under the vigilence of the pilot, the helm was managed with skill, not a little water came over the weather bulwarks. "Captain," said Davis, "if we should broach-too it may be necessary to veer out something to bring our head to the wind. I dare not leave my station an instant. Steady there! steady, I say! Will you be good enough sir, to step forward, and give orders that a spar may be made fast to the three-inch hawser, and all made ready for a clear run when the spar is overboard."

"Certainly, sir," said the Captain, and went forward with great alacrity.

"Now for it!" said Davis, and as he spoke, a huge sea, a "tenth wave," came rushing onward. The Captain had gotten within six feet of the winglass, when Davis, in an undertone, gave the word, "Briskly, Jack! Briskly! three spokes to starboard!" The order was obeyed, the veering prow met the huge volume in career, and it came souse upon deck, knocking our commander off his legs, and floating him three fathoms or more, back wards.

He gathered himself up with all expedition, and made his way aft. "Port your helm! port I say! another spoke, and mind your eye; so steady, steady," said Davis, in pretended reproof to the steersman.

"Lord have mercy upon us," said the captain as he came up.

"Amen! amen!" solemnly responded the pilot.

"Was that broaching too, Mr. Davis?" he inquired.

"O no, sir," was the reply; "nothing like it; that was merely shipping a sea: bad enough in all conscience, but broaching-too is quite another matter: I wish we had sea-room to scud in," he added.

"Can't we put before the wind and reach some port on the other shore?" asked the Captain.

"Lord love you, sir," was the answer, "we have an iron-bound coast under our lee—our anchors would not hold, and in 15 minutes after we struck, we should be broken up like a basket of chips. "If," he continued, "it was like the Miami, or Sandusky Bay, even if we went a shore, we might lie like a setting hen till the wind fell! But we have nothing for it now but to drive her on, and pray Heaven we do not bronch-too!"

A heavy squall now came on, and the dark scud driving over us, scarcely above our masthead gave to the scene a terrific appearance.

"Mr. Davis," said the captain "you have been a great deal at sea, have you often met such weather."

"Why, Captain," replied the pilot, "I have been once through Magellan, and five times round Cape Horn, and I have coasted the Arabian shore from Babelmandel to the the Bay of Bengal, a dozen times: I've met typhoons of Java Head, and in the straits of Funda; and many a tough gale have I weathered about the Cape of Good Hope; but I must say that I never saw such seas there."

"So then," said the Captain, "you think there is no hope for us!"

"I don't exactly say so," said Davis; "while two planks hold together there is always hope for somebody; and many a good fellow has been picked up on a hen-coop, days after the foundering of his vessel. We must take matters as they are, do every thing we can, and hope for the best, and after all our engine may fail us, and we shall have to put afore it, and it is best to be provided in the last resort. I wish, therefore, Captain, you would go forward again and order the spar lashed to the hawser, and see an anchor got ready, and the cable clear, that we may be able to let go when the time comes."

Away went the captain forward, and when he had again attained the right spot, "starboard!" was the word; and, as before, the sea came on board. This was a much heavier one, which gave the captain a more severe drenching than at first, and floated him abreast of the wheel. He arose with a rueful countenance, and in the greatest dismay. The man at the helm turned aside to conceal a grin; and the muscles of my mouth twitched horribly as I endeavored to forbear following his example; but the countenance of Davis was fixed and set to correspond with the alarm which he had excited. At length, he began to pity his victim.

"Captain," he said, "I see you are a little frightened; and, indeed, this sea is enough to scare any body. But it won't do to let the men see it, or they'll give out at once. I think you had better go below, and I promise you my word, we will do every thing we can to save the vessel; and you sir," said he turning to me, "will be more comfortable in the cabin."

We both took him at his word. The captain repaired to his state room, and did not again make his appearance. We made our passage good, and arrived at Buffalo, after a tolerable quick trip, late in the afternoon.

It was important to me that I should spend a few hours in Batavia. Booking myself at the stage office for Albany, to be taken up there, I hired a conveyance, and proceeded to that place. I had time to transact my business and to breakfast before the stage arrived, and was standing at the door of the hotel when it drove up. The first person who alighted was the captain of the Walk-in-the-Water, I hailed him with surprise.

"Whereaway, Captain?" I asked.

"Away for the North River," was the answer, "and if any body ever finds me sailing in broader water, they will find a good fellow."

And in fact, the quondam captain of the first boat on lake Erie, resumed the command of the Fire Fly. And, as if fearful of shipping seas in the deep water, he confined his voyages to a trip of six miles in the narrow channel between Troy and Albany.

*Broaching too, strictly speaking, can only happen when a vessel is running before the wind; but, if by any accident, a vessel with her tacks abroad, should fall off, and get into the trough of the sea, she is in the precise condition of a vessel broaching-too. Davis chose a term which he thought less intelligible to the Captain.—*Home Journal.*

THE OBSERVER.

"The World is Governed too Much."

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1848.

APPOINTMENT BY THE POST MASTER GENERAL.—Henry Allison to be Post Master at Fairview, vs. John Clemens, resigned.

☞Our State Legislature has resolved to adjourn *sine die*, on the 11th of this month, making a session of 99 days. After the 12th of April, their pay would be reduced from $3 to $1 50. They would have saved their credit by having done so long ago.

☞ Balmy Spring has come at last.—Thursday was a beautiful day—the sun shone bright, and its warm rays spread an invigorating influence over all things, animate and inanimate. The birds, nature's feathered minstrels, warbled forth their glad lays at the prospect of returning summer. Take it all in all, we rather think this is the best world we ever saw.

☞ The Butler Herald comes to us this week in a new dress. We hail such improvements as evidence of prosperity among our cotemporaries. Not to be behind, however, we intend presenting the "Observer" to its readers in an entire new dress about the first of May. The campaign is coming on, and we want to be "the best looking chap in the country, O."

☞ Late advices from Mier, on the Rio Grande, announce that the 3d dragoons stationed there, are making preparations for a march to Victoria, the capital of the State, with the intention of occupying it as a military post. We presume our correspondent, "Omego," goes with them, from which place we shall most probably hear from him next.

Rail Road to Buffalo.

We have seen a bill, introduced into the New York legislature, authorizing the formation of a company, under the General Rail Road law, of that State, for the construction of a road from Buffalo to the State line, there to unite with the North East and Erie Road. We are informed that there is no doubt that it will become a law, and that immediate measures will be taken to carry out its provisions. To this section of the country this is an important movement, and should the act referred to become a law, immediate measures ought to be taken to have the Pennsylvania portion of the road surveyed and put under contract. Our New York neighbors when they move in a matter, do not do things by halves—what they undertake they accomplish in about the time allowed to others to talk—hence we should be ready, at the shortest notice, to weld the iron bands that will unite our interests more firmly than ever.—The New York and Erie Road will be finished to Dunkirk in two years, when, if this link is completed, Philadelphia and Pittsburg may build as many Central roads as they please, may cover the country between Cleveland and the latter city, with as many tracks of iron as they can lay, and they will have their trouble for their pains—they can never secure what they are striving for, the trade of the lakes—but will most probably lose a large portion of what they already have, the trade of the Ohio valley.

Faction and its Fruits.

The democratic party have been obliged to carry on the war alone, and make peace alone! The whig leaders opposed the war, and now oppose peace. They abused the President for punishing Mexico for invading our soil—and they are now abusing him for accepting terms of Peace! Was there ever, since the world began, such an inconsistent party as the federal whigs. The peace party in war; and the war party in peace. They will be held to a strict account by the patriotic portion of the people.

Galena and Chicago Railroad.

We learn from the Chicago Journal, that contracts for the grading and bridging of the first thirty-one miles of this Road have been taken. The Journal says in relation to it:—

"We are confident that the Iron Horse will be heard among us before the coming of another winter, and that no small share of the produce of the next harvest, will come to our city over this road.

We regard the successful completion of the road as now beyond a doubt. Every mile built aids in building another, and it will be with this road as it is with individuals—the moment they see it prospering there will be enough ready to assist in urging it onward. We expect to ride into Galena in a handsome railroad car, before we pull out our first grey hair—if we do not there is no faith to be placed in present indications, which are of the most auspicious kind.

We should not be a great deal surprised if we found ourselves riding out some ten or fifteen miles towards Galena on this track about next Fourth of July."

A Speck of Harmony.

The friends of Gen. Taylor attempted to get up a grand Taylor demonstration in Baltimore last week. They could n't come it, however—the friends of Clay had their speakers on the ground, and the partisans of each candidate successively hissed and hooted them from the stand, and it is said that Reverdy Johnson, who was very boisterously assailed for his last two-sided speech on the war, leaped from the "tribune," swearing that he did not know that the "Whigs" of Baltimore were such blackguards. The opposition is not willing to submit to the nomination of a man who is ASHAMED to acknowledge himself a "Whig," and who, if elected, would be apt, as they aver, to make his administration a thorough *Southern* administration.

☞ Those of our subscribers who change their residence to-day, will much oblige us by informing the Carrier of the fact as soon as possible,

☞ This is "All-Fool's" day, when those who think themselves peculiarly smart, are apt to get fooled. Our advice is to beware—the wisest were taken in and done for at the Court House once—and they may be again.

Principle vs. Cash.

The N. Y. True Sun says five large packages of prospectuses for a work called "The Tribute to the Negro," and now in press in England, was received in this city by the Cambria. They were addressed to the care of a leading abolitionist, who refused to receive them. Great love for the negro, truly! How quick it vanishes when these men are asked to put their hands in their pockets for a few shillings. Philanthropy, when others pay the piper, is a good business,

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

The world was startled last week, by the news brought by the Cambria of another revolution in France. For a week or ten days the public pulse beat high, and hopes and fears for the good cause held alternate sway. The clouds have now disappeared, and the fears of the friends of progressive democracy are allayed. The Caledonia brings the welcome news that the revolution is complete—freedom and the people have triumphed, and France—glorious France—is once more a Republic! God grant that she may so continue—that monarchy and despotism—titles and nobility, the iron hand of misrule and oppression, may never again find a resting place on her fertile shores! And not only France, but the whole continent appears to be convulsed by the throes of approaching revolution. In Germany and Prussia, the news brought by the Caledonia says, the people are ripe for revolt and revolution. Like a skillful mariner, who sees the storm approaching afar off, Prince Metternich, the despotic prime minister, has resigned. In Bavaria the people have risen, and, *at the point of the bayonet*, demanded a constitution from the King! Revolutions never go backwards, and although force may for a time triumph over right, a better day must eventually dawn, and man, disenthralled from the bondage of the few, regain the position God and nature intended him to occupy, a freeman! That great and good man, Rev. Robert Hall, said, when he heard of the result of the battle of Waterloo, that he felt as though the clock of the world had gone back six centuries. To the friends of freedom such must have been the aspect of Europe, but the French nation have once more set her right, and we confidently believe she will not run down until the broad banner of freedom waves over her from centre to circumference.

Since commencing the above article, our eye has lit upon the following "picture," drawn by the Editor of the Pensylvanian, which is so appropriate, that we adopt as it our own. At the very moment, says that paper, that the journals of the European monarchists are predicting the overthrow of American institutions, on account of the war with Mexico—even just after GUIZOT was talking in the assurance of safety and prerogative, of preserving the balance of power on the North American continent—in the midst of the vapid eloquence of Lord GEORGE BENTINCK, in favor of seizing Cuba—and while every representative and dependent of privilege abroad, is feasting his eyes upon the hope and the belief, that the United States are fast hastening to a premature grave—a few French workmen, "in blouses," begin to sing a song of liberty in the streets of Paris, which is presently responded to by thousands of others, until at last an attempt is made to drive them back to their dwellings, when in an instant the smothered embers of revolution burst into a blaze, which immediately consumes all the instruments and ensigns of monarchy, driving the Chamber of Peers into the high-ways, and causing LOUIS PHILIPPE himself to run *for the water*. Thus in a few short hours, vanish all the expectations of our enemies!—Thus Despair takes the place of Hope!—Thus, by the unseen power of Providence, is the mighty stricken down in the midst of his greatness!

It is difficult to show in which aspect of the late movement in France, the finger of God is most distinctly seen—whether in the fact that it must ultimately be productive of grave and healthy consequences to this country, or to the whole of civilized Europe. When we remember how the plots of Europe in reference to the war with Mexico have been counteracted and defeated by this movement of revolution—how the predictions of our enemies have been disappointed in the anticipated consequences of foreign intervention in that war—and what vast commercial benefits to our country may follow—when we see all this, we might be induced to regard ourselves as the exclusive objects of this mighty revolution—if, at the same moment, we did not hear the glad sounds of the masses released from the chains of power in another land—if at the same moment we did not see monarchy fleeing before the wrath of an arroused people, and calling upon the hills to cover and to hide it!

Truly is it a great and an exciting picture.

"Their Walking Papers."

The Baltimore Argus says the following is the substance of some remarks made by Henry Clay to a whig of that city during his last visit. These are rather peremptory orders for Taylor whigery, but they cannot deny their justness. It may, also, account somewhat for the hissing of Reverdy Johnson when he attempted to make a Taylor speech in that city last week. Who says that whigery is not harmonious:

"If there are any men who sincerely believe that the old issues of a bank, tariff, public lands, &c., are 'defunct and worn out,' as declared by some of the friends of General Taylor, why do they not go over to the democratic party, *like men*, as they are *bound* to do, if they would be consistent. The idea of creating a *third party* without any defined principles, or a political chart for them to steer by, is an undertaking in which none but fools will be found engaged."

Harrisburgh Democratic.

The Harrisburg charter election resulted in the triumph of the regularly nominated Democratic ticket, with a single exception, by an average majority of 100. Last fall the opposition majority was about 50; this is a change of 150 in favor of the Democracy.

☞ The Cincinnati Chronicle notices the arrival there from Augusta, Georgia, of a colored woman and her twelve children, who had been set free, and been bequeathed forty or fifty thousand dollars by their father at his decease.

☞The Federal members of the Alabama Legislature, have unanimously nominated Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, and resolved that it is inexpedient to send delegates to the Federal National Convention. More harmony!

The Law's Delay.

Robert Smith has just been tried in the U. S. District Court of Florida for robbing the mail, and acquitted. He had been in jail nearly three years awaiting his trial.

☞"Godey's Lady's Book," for April, is a rich number. It contains twelve extra pages and nineteen engravings. The contents of this book are varied and good; and as a whole, it is worthy of all commendation.

WHITNEY'S RAIL ROAD PROJECT.

We have been favored with a copy of an address by Mr. Whitney, before the legislature of this State, explanatory of his project for a Rail Road from the waters of Lake Michigan to the Pacific Ocean, and have read it with interest. The project is stupendous we know, and at first its consummation seems almost impossible, yet when we take into consideration the facts set forth in the address, relative to its great importance in a commercial point of view, and the vast benefits our country would derive in every other branch of industry, as well as the facilities it would afford the great country still uninhabited on both sides of the Rocky Mountains, the greatness of the project disappears, and we are constrained to wonder that the government hesitates a moment in granting the necessary amount of the public domain. To our mind the terms upon which Mr. Whitney proposes to receive the requisite grant, obviates all objections we have heard urged against surrendering into the hands of an individual so large an amount of our public lands. But we may as well let him explain his project in his own words. After demonstrating the practicability of the route proposed—that portion of it from the Mississippi to the Mountains he having explored himself—he says:

"I have sought to and believe have matured a plan which shall leave with Congress the power of control, and of holding all as security, making it a national road; while at the *same time the work would be carried on as an* individual enterprise, freed from the immense government patronage which, as a government work, it would create, and also freed from the delays, expenses and insurmountable difficulties sure to arise from constant legislative changes of direction. I ask Congress to set apart (not grant to me) 60 miles wide of the public land from Lake Michigan to the Pacific ocean, for this especial purpose.

I make the starting point from Lake Michigan first, as the road would add value to the lands; and as the land is the only source of means, the road must be located where the land on its line could be applicable to it. Land, distant from the road, could not be made available, and therefore the project would fail. There is no point south of this route where the public lands could be made produce means for the work, and there is no point south where the streams can be bridged. Your own experience must, I think, satisfy you *all* of the impossibility of bridging the principal streams of this great valley of the Mississippi below the route I have selected, and the Rio Grande would be equally impassible.—The commerce which we expect on this road could not be accommodated by ferrying the streams: transhipments must be avoided: a cargo of merchandize put on the road at either ocean, must not be changed until arrived at its destination in the interior or the ocean."

* * * * *

"It has been estimated that the road will be from the lake to the ocean 2,400 miles, but the actual distance from the lake to the ocean, allowing 260 miles for detour, will not exceed 2,030 miles. And it is estimated that a good road, single track, heavy rail with turnouts, can be built for $20,000 per mile, amounting to $40,600,000, and as the road, except this side of the Missouri, could not earn any income until all is completed to the ocean, and must be kept in operation for its construction, a farther sum of repairs, operation and machinery, would be required of $20,000,000—making the total sum when ready for operation, $60,600,000; but it has been estimated as high as $100,000,000.

The 2,030 miles by 60 wide, would give to this work 77,952,000 acres of waste land; 800 miles on the first part is good, say 30,720,000 acres less for waste land and ordinary expenses of sale, and allow that by the road it might be made to average the present government price, $1 25 per acre, would produce $32,832,000. Thence to the ocean is 1,230 miles, or 47,232,000 acres, the greater part of which is represented as being too poor to sustain settlement; but allow the facilities which the road would undoubtedly create, to make it average one-half the present government price, and deduct 5 per cent. for expenses of sale, and we have $27,044,000, together $59,879,000, or a little less than the estimated cost of the road. But suppose the gradustion bill to become a law, fixing the minimum price of land 10 years in market, at 25 cents per acre for any of the best, and this 77,952,000 acres would at the full price for all, amount to but $19,488,000.—This then is the capital stock for this great work, to be brought into life and use only by the work itself."

* * * * *

"I will now explain the simple plan by which I propose to carry out this great work. As I have before said, I do not ask Congress to grant me one acre of land until the road is built in advance. I first build 10 miles at my own expense, which will cost $20,000 per mile. One mile of land 60 miles wide is 38,400 acres, allowing for waste land and expenses of sale, will at $1¼ per acre, produce about $40,000, equal to build two miles of good road. When the 10 miles is completed to the satisfaction of a commissioner appointed by the government, then, and not till then, I take five miles or one-half of the lands, with which to reimburse myself—the other half, with the road held by the government or sold, as the demand for settlement may require, and as Congress shall direct, at public auction in lots of from 40 to 160 acres, and so on for the 800 miles, or so far as the one-half will furnish means to build the 10 miles of road, and afterwards on to the mountains and to the ocean. When the entire 60 miles wide of poor lands do not furnish means to complete the road through them, then the fund which may have been created and held by the government in trust, from the sale of the one-half of the good lands before named, or the lands shall be applied to this purpose, but in all cases the 10 miles of road must be built, in advance of receiving any lands or money from lands sold.

The bill will provide that the title never vest in me at all, but, those who purchase lands under contract with me, recieve their title directly from the General Land Office, subject to the approval of the Commissioner, and requiring his certificate that my part has been performed; and in case of failure to perform my part, the settler will be entitled to a pre-emption right and pay to the government for his land—all lands sold at auction to be sold as the government lands now are, and patents issue direct to the purchasers from the General Land Office; all lands remaining ten years after the road is completed, to be sold in like manner.

The road being built from the public lands as stipulated, would when done be considered as public property, for the use of the whole of the Union, and not subject to tolls beyond sufficient to keep it in repairs and operation. And in order to attain the object we aim at, (to make it a thoroughfare for the commerce of all Asia) it will be necessary to keep it under one general management, so that its operations may be regular and punctual from one end to the other, which should be controlled and fixed by Congress, under individual management and responsibility the same as the building of the road.

It will be perceived that this plan does not propose any reward for carrying on and completing this great work, except in the lands at the government price for the actual outlay; and the government cannot in any way be responsible for its success—failing the government lose nothing: and I take upon myself the hazard of making the lands yield sufficient means for the work—failing I get nothing. I have, therefore, asked for the balance, should there be any, after the road is completed, and after paying for the lands—but not till then. And to prevent the government from being subject to any expense, either for the road or its operations, while it may be considered as an experiment, I have proposed that the *surplus lands*, if any, be held subject to the road until so far established as to be able from its earnings to provide for itself. And to obviate the objection to the road being owned by the government, I have proposed to pay (when so far advanced as to render its completion sure) 10 cents per acre for all the lands, but to be held by the government, so as not to be applied to any other purpose than the accomplishment of this work; Congress to prescribe the mode of sale of the lands, if thought necessary, but to fix and regulate the tolls of the road at each session ever after."

Mr Clay in Pittsburgh.

The reception of Mr. Clay at Pittsburgh must have been a curious, as well as a disgusting spectacle. We honor Mr. Clay for some of the traits of his character, as much as any one, but it cannot be denied that he has, for a great man, some very soft spots in his head, and there are always enough toadies and flatterers among his followers to bring them out in bold relief whenever he exhibits himself in public. This has been the case in all the cities he has visited in his recent tour. The press has been full of anecdotes of his kissing operations, while his witty sayings, which in fact contained just no wit at all, have been parroted with all the minute exactness of the court journals of some crowned head. Victoria and Prince Albert could not have received more adulation and flattery at the hands of their subjects, than Mr. Clay has from the merchant princes and manufactory nabobs of Philadelphia and New York. In Pittsburgh, although it was no party reception, whigery must needs repeat the same disgusting performances that had heralded his entree into the cities before mentioned. To produce a more powerful "stage effect," we presume, the driver of his carriage was decked out in *livery*, after the manner of the servants of the nobility of Europe. Should the President of the United States be received in this manner, what groans from the very bowels of federal whigery, would ascend from every part of the country. What pathetic lamentations for the degeneracy of the "Democracy" would emanate from every "seven by nine" in the country! We do not wish to appear factious—we would have Mr. Clay received by his political friends and opponents as a great man should be, with respect and cordiality—but the disgusting toadyism manifested by his political followers, so far, to say the least of it, is sickening. He is a man to be looked up to by whigery—but not to be worshipped any more than the "golden calf" set up for a similar purpose in times of old.

☞ The Democratic Union, of the 15th, says the Pennsylvania Canal has been open for some days, and the notes of the boatman's horn greet our ears at every turn. The Spring trade on the Canal promises to be very brisk and we trust our hardy boatmen will meet a rich reward for their labors.

☞The Democratic members of the Legislature of Maryland, have appointed Col. Wm. D. Bowie, of Prince George's, and Col. Edward Lloyd, of Talbot, delegates for the State at the large National Convention.

☞ We have the April number of Graham's Magazine. The embellishments are a portrait of Gen. Scott, Pauline Gray—a line and stipple engraving of the first order—and Fashion Plate. The original papers are of the highest character.

☞ The packet boats have commenced their regular trips between Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh, and also up the Susquehanna division and West branch.

The Democratic State Convention of Louisiana assembled at New Orleans on the 15th inst., and made choice of *fifty-six* delegates to represent that State in the Baltimore Convention. These delegates decide how the vote of Lousiana shall be cast upon all questions arising in the Convention.

☞ At the late festival given to the Congressional Committee, in Boston, by the corporation of that city, Col. Greene, the witty Editor of the Boston Post, gave the following sentiment:

"*Texas*—She flogged her father before she was of age, and then married a man sixty years older than herself."

☞ We learn that the water is to be let into the Erie Canal on Monday next.

☞ Navigation on the lake has fairly commenced. We are visited almost daily by boats from up and down the lake.

☞ We are indebted to Vice President Dallas and Hon. James Thompson for valuable public documents.

THE DIVINE RIGHT OF GOVERNMENT.—A large edition of the speech of Daniel Webster, in the Rhode Island case has just been printed. It lays down the doctrine that a people have no right to revolutionize their government, except by the permission of the dominant power and though the medium of existing institutions.

What a prize this essay on divine right would have been to Louis Phillippe, if it had reached him in time for circulation in France. —*Albany Atlas.*

A NOVEL AND PLEASANT AFFAIR.—The ladies of Hartford, Conn., gave a grand Leap Year Ball in that city on Tuesday evening, at the City Hall, at which seventy couples were present. The arrangements of the nine lady managers were well adapted to the occasion, and every thing was conducted in the most orderly manner. The whole order of ball room gallantry was reversed. The gentlemen were seated around the hall, and the ladies, with card in hand, were passing along, engaging partners, and introducing each other to the gentlemen. Notwithstanding the fact that the ladies took the lead, there was a becoming modesty displayed, which had the happiest effect. There was never a more chaste, happy, innocent party assembled in Hartford. At midnight supper was announced. After supper the dance was resumed, and the party finally broke up in the most happy manner.

ABOUT TO RESUME.—The Danville, Pa. papers, alluding to the stoppage of the Iron Rolling Mill of the Montour Company, inform us that it will go again into full work as soon as equitable arrangements can be made with the workmen. It appears that during the extravagant prices that ruled last year, the workmen struck for and obtained a corresponding advance of wages; and they are now properly asked to return to the former rates to meet reduced price of iron. We are informed that the iron puddlers earn from $2 50 to 3 00 per day at present wages.

BY TELEGRAPH

Dispatches for the Observer by the Erie & Michigan Line, office in Williams' Block.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

13 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

BREAD STUFFS FIRM!

Buffalo March 28—3½, *P. M.*

The Steamer Caledonia arrived at Boston last evening at 8 o'clock P. M., bringing 13 days later intelligence. I am indebted to the Canada Telegraph for the news, by the way of Montreal, the wires being down on the New York line. The news brought by her is of a most important character. The Revolution has spread throughout France. All the Departments have engaged in it. The Republic is confirmed, and recommend by the Representativns of the United States, England, Belgium and Switzerland.

Louis Phillipe and the Queen experienced the greatest difficulties, having had to wander about the farm Houses, and being obliged to leave France in an open boat. The Royal Family and Ministers are also in England. The Chamber of Peers has been overturned and all titles of nobility abolished!

The National Assembly is to meet on the 20th of April to form a different Government. The Members chosen by universal suffrage. All Frenchmen 20 years of age have a right to vote, and all of 25 years are eligible to the Assemoly, to consist of 900 members.

There has been some trouble with the workmen of Paris, and finances in a very bad condition, the funds having fallen enormously.—The Government extended the time of payment of bills.

A steamer has been placed at the disposal of the Prince De Joinville and the Duke D'Aunale, to go where they please. The Tuilleries has been turned into a hospital for workmen.

In Bavaria the people have risen, and asked a constitution from the King at the point of the bayonet.

Prince Metternich has resigned. The Prusian people are ready for a revolution, and all Germany is breaking out.

SPAIN.—The Orleans party have been overturned. No advices of outbreaks in consequence of the revolution.

ENGLAND.

There had been some disturbances and riots at London, Glasgow, Edenburg and Manchester. No breach of the peace in Ireland.

MARKETS—Flour, best Western canal 23s 6d, Canada 27s & 28s, sour Canada 24s and 26. Wheat, white mixed 7s 4d & 8s 7d for 70 lbs; red 6s 4d & 7s per 70 lbs. Meal per bbl, 13 and 14s. Oat meal 21 and 23s per 240 lbs. Barley 3 and 5s per 30 lbs. Rye 3 to 4s per 60 lbs.

The demand for cotton has ceased since the departure of the last steamer. The market has evinced a somewhat improved tone, consequent on the increased demand and limited sales. The general tendency of bread stuffs is upward, in consequence of the disturbances.

NEW YORK, March 25—5 P. M.

From Yucatan we have advices to the 14th ult. The Indians have been commiting farther atrocities. The rancho of Sanchoquil had been outraged by the robbery and murder of families—30 persons being killed, neither women nor children spared. News had been received at Becanchan that the Indians had collected, with the intention of attacking that town. Much alarm was experienced among the inhabitants at the anticipation of barbarities similar to those inflicted elsewhere. The Indians had collected in such force as to besiege the city of Valladolid, one of the largest towns in Yucatan; but after some time they asked for a suspension of hostilities with a view of entering into negotiations with the commandant. Chansenata, one of the towns of Yucatan, after having defended itself, was taken by the Indians and burned to ashes. In Sekax the commandant had decided to adopt the guerrilla system, as most likely to harrass the enemy and save the people. His men had succeeded in dislodging a body of 500 Indians, who had fortified the place of Texanence.

NEW YORK, March 27—3 P. M.

A young man named McNulty, clerk for Charles Byse, ran away with $40,000 in gold. It is supposed he has gone to Matanzas. A pilot boat has gone after him.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 17th inst., have been received. An Armistice was signed stipulating that the Americans should not occupy any part of the country not at present in their hands. The collection of taxes is suspended, except those on gaming houses, liquor shops and places of amusement.—When elections are held in any place occupied by the Americans, they are to withdraw from the place until the election is over.—There are also a number of other articles giving to the Mexicans almost the entire right to the government.

We have the particulars of the affair with the Guerrillas at Zacualdican where Jarauta was nearly taken. One hundred Mexicans were killed and fifty taken prisoners—one American killed and four wounded.

General's Worth and Pillow have been restored to their command.

A difficulty had occurred at the Capitol relative to suspending the collection of taxes for four days till the Armistice was concluded. All the members of Ayuntamicato sent in their resignations, and the Archbishop presented a return protest against levying assessments on Church property.

Santa Anna is at Tehuacan.

Advices had been received from Queretaro stating that Congress was slow in coming together—only 21 members being present at the last meeting.

An arrival from Sicily brings advices to the 12th of February. There was no prospects of an establishment of peace. The people refused all concessions from the King, and would hear no propositions from him.—The only place in the possession of the Royal troops was the Castle at Messina. The nobility favor the people. A meeting was to have been held on the 1st March to decide upon a new form of Government—probably a Republic.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—A fight has taken place between the English and Nicaraguans. Four of the Englishmen were killed and six wounded. Several natives were killed.

Patrick Walker, the British Consul at Mosquito Coast was drowned on the 10th ult.

BUFFALO, March 27—8 P. M.

Winter is yielding rapidly to the grateful return and coaxing influence of Spring.—Large flocks of pigeons have made their appearance, and black birds, robbins, and other early birds have taken up their abode with us for the season.

The body of Peter P. Pierce, who disappeared from Rochester on the 26th of Jan., was found to-day at the mouth of the Genesee river.

Passengers are now drawn across the Gulf of the Niagara on a cord of the new bridge, for 50 cts each. In a few days the line will be storng for the transportation of cattle.

The bill for the regulation of the rates of fare on the Buffalo and Albany Rail Road has passed and provides as follows:—From Albany to Schenectady 50 cts.; Schenectady to Utica $1 85; Utica to Syracuse $1 30; Syracuse to Auburn 80 cts.; Auburn to Rochester $1 35; Rochester to Utica $1 30, and from Attica to Buffalo 90 cts.

NEW YORK, March 27—7 P. M.

FIRE AT WILMINGTON, DEL.—Walker's great Cotton Factory, on the Brandywine, was destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon. Loss very heavy— amount of insurance not known.

On Saturday afternoon a man was arrested at Philadelphia on charge of having passed several of the small notes of the old issue of the Chester county Bank, under circumstances that induced the suspicion that they were part of the money stolen from Mr. Darlington, the President of the Bank, several months since. He pretended to have received the notes from the proprietor of a Tavern in Shippen street, between 3d and 4th streets, and stated also that they had been taken at the bar in that house. The Recorder demanded $2,500 bail for the appearance of the prisoner for further hearing to-day. The bail was furnished after some difficulty, the proprietor of the Tavern having offered to secure any person that would go the bail by depositing $2 500 in cash with him.

I learn from good authority that Mr. Astor is very ill, and will not probably live thro' the night.

WASHINGTON, March 27.

In the Senate, Mr. Yulee offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the Receipts and Expenditures of hospital money for the last fifteen years. Laid on the table.

Mr. Cass gave notice of a motion to take up the bill for the payment of California claims on Tuesday.

The Senate then took up the loan bill, and Mr. Niles spoke in opposition to the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury. It was his opinion that the Commercial prosperity, so great last year, had declined and would decline further, so as to compell a resort to a high tariff unless a tax be imposed to pay the national debt.

Mr. Atherton replied, and defended the estimates. Mr. Davis of Massachusetts, inquired whether the public debt would be more than one hundred millions of dollars, if accounts were closed to-morrow. Mr. Atherton said that would depend upon certain contingencies.

In the House, the speaker presented the resolutions of the legislature of Massachusetts, expressing thanks to the committee who escorted the remains of Ex-President Adams to Massachusetts.

NEW YORK March, 28.

A Telegraph despatch from Cincinnati on Monday says Banks broken; refused notes, Wooster Bank.

WASHINGTON, March 28.

In the Senate, Mr. Davis, of Mass., from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the establishment of an Assylum for invalid soldiers.

Mr. Turney, of Tenn., moved that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to enquire the expediency of the law providing for the punishment of persons who may obtain surreptitiously and publish any Executive document in regard to which secrecy is not removed. Adopted.

Mr. Cass moved to take up the bill for ascertaining and paying the claims growing out of the operations in California. Agreed to.

Mr. Cass then addressed the Senate in behalf of the bill, urging both the justice and propriety of settling the claims immediately.

The loan bill was then taken up, and Mr. Phelps spoke in opposition, and went into a detailed exposition of the finances of the country, reckoning the present public debt at namely—two millions. The bill was then read a third time and passed; ayes 34, nays 2.

Mr. Allen gave notice of his intention to request leave to-morrow to propose a resolution proffering the congratulations of Congress to the French people on account of their recent glorious triumph in the establishment of a Republican Government.

In the House, in committee of the whole, the Orogon territorial bill was taken up.

Mr. Gale opposed the bill strenuously, denying the power of Congress to legislate for the people of Territories, and assailed the Wilmot Proviso as a dangerous and unnecessary element.

Mr. Smart, of Maine, followed in support of the bill, and defended the Proviso.

NEW YORK, March 30.

The Morning Star has received a London paper of Sunday, March 12th, with one day later news from Paris and London, and several days later from Algiers. Lord John Russel's resignation was acted upon on the 11th. The Cabinet had under consideration important concessions to Ireland and considerable extension of the Elective Franchise was talked of.

Douglass Jerrold has visited Paris, as the representative of the Liberals of London.—He was cordially received by Lamertine.—The liberals had triumphed at the election in Lancaster. Armstrong, their candidate being returned by 16 majority.

At Algiers on the receipt of the news from Paris, great excitement was created among the military. The officers of the Chasseurs D' Alque and the light Artillery were the most prominent, and declared unanimously adhesion to the new order.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR died yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, at his residence in this city.

BUFFALO, March 31—8 o'clock, A. M.

New York Market, March 30.—Ashes dull—some 50 to 75 bbls. sold at $7,75 for pearls, and $5,62½ a 5,75 for pots.

FLOUR Market rather more active, yet without any importance in prices. Genesee and Western $6,50 a 6,62½, the latter for good brands, while some parcels better than common are $6,69 a 6,75, and the enquiry also better for the home trade.

GRAIN.—There is but a moderate demand for wheat—holders firm at $1,50 for Genesee and 1,40 for good Ohio. There is less movement in Corn to-day, but prices without change, although not so firm as yesterday. Sales at 52 a 53 for Jersey yellow.

RYE at 73, delivered.

BARLEY in small supply and held firmly.

OATS are 43 a 44, for North River.

MONEY easier to-day, and paper less 20.—The Mineral Bank of Md. failed. It belonged to the same owners as Wooster.

BUFFALO MARKET.—In the produce market there is but little doing to-day—Flour may be quoted at $5 12½a5 25 mixed and straight brands, with but a trifling demand. Wheat and corn are with change. Mess pork is steady $10 without moderate sale. Cheese ranges from 5½ to 8 cents. Butter 18a20 and 22, Clover seed $4 50. Timothy $2 50 for clear parcles.

LATE FROM SANTA FE.

Messrs. McKnight and Owens, and four or five Mexican traders from Santa Fe, arrived last evening on the J. J. Hardin.

They left Santa Fe on the 15th of February, making the trip in the short space of twenty-two days. They bring no news of interest. Things in Santa Fe were in a prosperous condition, and the roads were remarkably good.

We received no letters or papers by this arrival; but are informed that there was a perfect dearth of news at Santa Fe.

Our friends of the Reveille have favored us with a Santa Fe Republican of the 29th of January. The following are the only news items contained in it: General Price and staff were to go south on the 1st of February, on an inspecting tour. They would proceed as far as El Paso. A reward of $2,000 is offered for the recovery of a Mexican boy named Lopez, stolen from Chihauhua by a band of Cumanches. A volunteer expedition was recommenaed for the purpose. Lieutenant Colonel Easton and Major Walker had arrived at Santa Fe from Socorro and Limatah to attend the general court martial ordered by General Price. The papers contains an article on the slave question, which we shall publish hereafter.

It says: "There will be a party of traders leave for the United States on Tuesday next. Among the party is Mr. McKnight, Redman, Murphy, Estes, Gardiner, Beed, and Manen.

"We notice the arrival of many officers of the volunteer and regular service from the south; among them are Col. Easton, Major Walker and Donelson, Captain Moses, Lieutenants Love and Taylor, U. S. dragoons, and Lieutenants Gillespie, Paul, and Hunley.—Some of these gentlemen are now sitting upon a general court martial for the trial of several officers.

"The proceedings of the approaching convention to decide the question of annexation will be attended with much interest; the subject matter is momentous, and the result important. And the whole community is awake to the necessity of action; the members of the convention, it is feared, may be influenced by the operation of unjust means in giving a final decision; but we hope for the best, and trust in the honor and honesty of those whom the people have chosen to represent their wishes and opinions."

SINGULAR PREDICTION.—The French Courrier states that among the papers of one of the marshals (since deceased) at the celebration of the French Revolution in 1830, was found a sealed package with the following inscription: "To be opened on occasion of the coming revolution in France." As that event has now taken place, the packages has been opened and found to contain the badges worn by the deceased at the procession of 1830, with a detail description of the ceremony. On the interior of the wrapper was written: "To serve on occasion of the next revolution in France, which will take place about the year 1847." It would have been difficult to make a more just prediction.

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The present enterprising and thus far eminently successful directors of the New York and Erie Railroad Company have been making some new and important improvemets, connected with their enterprise, at the foot of Duane street. Extensive new piers, very wide, have been constructed, and a new large and commodious depot, has been erected, amply provided with accommodations for travelers; and for offices for the transaction of business—all under the supervision of the popular and gentlemanly agent, Mr. Clarkson. Our citizens generally, popular as this railroad enterprise, can as yet from but an imperfect and inadequate idea of the immense importace which this Road will prove to our city and her prosperity, and the effects of which will reach and benefit all classes and all interests.—*N. Y. True Sun.*

AMERICANS TORTURED.—We find, in a letter from an officer of the U. S. steamer Spitfire, a statement of a horrible affair which took place at Talascoya, Mexico, a few days previous to the 20th of Febuary. Five Americans, captured near Vera Cruz, were taken to Talascoya, tied to stakes in full view of each other, and then *the tongues, eyes, ears and hands of one were deliberately cut out!* After the first one died, another was treated in the same way, and so on. If this does not call for retributive justice, what will

COINCIDENCES.—A London paper notes as remarkable a series of coincidences between the Parisian revolutions of 1830 and 1848.—It was on Sunday, July 25, 1830, that the Ministers of Charles X. resolved upon the fatal ordinances which brought on the outbreak: it was on Sunday, February 20, that the cabinet of Louis Phillipe resolved to *forbid the* Reform Banquet. It was on Monday, July 26, 1830, that the Journalists of Paris began to excite the people; it was on Monday 21st of February, 1848, that the Opposition in the Chamber of Deputies protested against the resolution of the Ministers. On Tuesday, July 27, the revolution of 1830 began; ending on Thursday the 29th; on Tuesday, Feb. 22, the revolution of 1848 began, and it also ended on Thursday, when Louis Phillippe abdicated.

A SEASONABLE ARTICLE.

We copy the subjoined from the money article of Tuesday's New York Herald:

What is the position of Europe and the United States at the present time? What is the basis of the credit of each, and where is the vast wealth of the great European bankers, who have made such wise discriminations in loaning their money? The revolutionists in France will soon settle their part of the claims those houses have against European governments, and it will be in the shape of repudation of the most thorough order. Those who had no faith in our ability to ultimately meet every fraction of public indebtedness—who put more faith in princes than in republicans—have made a fatal mistake.

The debt of France, at this time amounts to about $200,000,000, equal to nine times the aggregate indebtedness of every State in this Union and the general government. With a population about fifty per cent. greater than that of this country, the taxes merely for the payment of interest on the public debt, are about five times as large. The revenue and expenditures of the recent government of France were immense. Taxes, amounting to more than two hundred millions of dollars per annum, were levied, most of which was paid by the middling and lower classes. It is

an historical fact, that the 200,000 electors did not pay taxes for over 54,000,000 *francs*, or about the twentieth part of the whole amount collected. Most of these 200,000 electors are office-holders, drawing large salaries from the government. Notwithstanding the immense revenue derived from such enormous and unequal taxation, the expenditures exceeded the revenue, and the annual increase in the public debt was very large. The recent loan made to the deposed government shows how rapidly the burdens of the people were increasing, which, with the restrictions upon their rights and privileges, were more than they could bear up under. The Rothschilds prefered investing money in the security offered by a government holding its power by such slight tenure, than in the securities of a government like that of the United States. They will pay dear for their misplaced confidence, and have lost the opportunity of securing the most favorable loans in the world. The debts of the nations of Europe amount to about $12,000,000,000, a large portion of which is in danger of utter extinction. The first movement of a revolutionary power is to wipe out everything in the shape of taxes; and, in the formation of a new government, no provisions are made for the protection of claims created for the purpose of supporting the extravagance of a king hurled from his throne.

WE CAN COMPETE WITH EUROPE.—The report of the able Commissioner of Patents, shows, that we can sufficiently compete with European corn markets in ordinary years of production and consumption though the mean price that wheat can be brought from Orleans, (Southern Russia,) to London, including freight and charges, does not exceed $1 09 per bushel. The surplus production in Europe, which is ready for exportation, does not exceed 20,000,000 of bushels per annum: while the surplus production of wheat in the United States alone, that is, the quantity ready for exportation over and above our home consumption, is 35,000,000 bushels or nearly double that account. As to the suplus production of corn, it is truly surprising, it amounts to some 175,000,000 of bushels after the enormous consumption by white men, negroes and hogs.—*Phil. Times.*

MORE TARIFF "RUIN."—The "Low's" Carpet Company" having just completed a new mill, last Monday evening a pic-nic was given by the overseers to the operatives, and a large number of invited guests. The hall, which is nearly square, covers an area of about seven-eighths of an acre, and being neatly and handsomely decorated by the operatives with the carpets and rugs manufactured by themselves, presented a beautiful appearance. In the packing room adjoined the hall tables were laid out to accommodate thirteen hundred persons, and a bountiful collation was furnished. A band of music was in attendance, and at ten o'clock dancing commnnced. It was a sight that can hardly be imagined by those not present on the occasion. Not less than four thousand persons were there, and all seemed to enjoy themselves. Rich and poor, old and young, joined in the celebration; and at half-past one o'clock the company seperated, all perfectly satisfied with the arrangements, and feeling that it was "one of the times" in which they never should have a chance to participate again.

A LUNATIC'S ACT.—Recently, at the village of Aberdeen, Ohio, the daughter of Mr. Volney Evens, an infant of three years, was deliberately butchered by a lunatic. Mrs. E. having occasion to visit a neighbor, left her child asleep in the cradle, and a boarder in the family, Struther B. Reed, sitting by the fire, reading the Bible. She had been gone but a few minutes, when Reed went into the yard and procured a board, which he laid on the floor, and stepping to the cradle, jerked from it the little innocent with such violence, as to force the arm from its socket, and laying her head on the board, deliberately chopped it with a *broad-axe* in five different places.—After the deed was done, Reed walked to the kitchen and called the attention of the servant woman to the horrid spectacle, who instantly ran to the neighbors and gave the alarm.—When the house was reached, Reed was again seated by the fire intently reading his Bible. He was subsequently sent to the Lunatic Asylum.

KNOCKED IT OUT OF HIM.—The gallant Morgan, of Ohio, in a speech at Mansfield related an anecdote to show the effect Federal treason and opposition to the war has upon Whig soldiers who volunteered to fight the battles of their country. He said he met upon his return, in the streets of Cincinnati, a young Ohioan, who had volunteered in Illinois, and was severely wounded at the battle of Buena Vista. He was declaiming against the traitors at home and knowing him to have been a Whig at home, accosted him thus: "My good fellow, how comes this?—you were a Whig before you went to Mexico." "I was," said he, "but I got an ounce and a half ball through the calf of my leg in Mexico, which took all the whiggery out of me."

MURDERS IN TENNESSER.—We copy the following two paragraphs from the Pulaski, (Tenn.,) Whig Courier, of the 10th inst:—

On Saturday last, Mr. Edward Dolan had his throat cut by Wm. Estes, in this county, and survived, but a short time. No cause has been assigned, except that Dolan had sued Estes, and liquor did the rest. Estes was apprehended, and is now lying in jail at this place.

On Monday last, Mrs. Jane Wilsford was shot by Albert H. Bratton, in this county, and died almost immediately. Bratton had a difficulty with his brother-in-law, in which Mr. Wilsford became implicated, and in attempting to shoot him, killed his wife. Bratton is yet at large.

The trade to Santa Fe, is every year becoming more important to St. Louis, and this year, we believe, traders have by inspection ascertained, that they can supply themselves there with more advantage than in the east. Through the application of Mr. Benton a company which was to start lately, have been permitted to take a howitzer with them from the fort, to protect them from the marauding gangs of Indians and Mexicans now infesting the neighborhood of the route to Santa Fe.

☞ Judge A. G. Sutton of Norfalk Ohio, writes under date of November 19, 1847, that "Vaughn's Vegetable Lithontriptic Lithondiptic Mixture is doing wonders in all kinds of complaints. People have had properties little short of the magical. In Fever and Ague it follows diseases, in dropsy, in gravel, in fem-le difficulties, long diseases, consumption, dyspepsy, &c., for why should we go over the whole catalogue it takes all these and more, and its beneficial effect is apparent in every instance," but to what must we attribute its success:—there we stop, the whole course of its success has puzzled us, we do not understand it. Medical men step out of their path to crush it, they put their heel upon it it escapes even they look about a little and if they are unobserved, they throw off that dignity and pomposity of manner which is half their capital in trade, and fall to, tooth and nail, to put it out of existance, but the harder they fight the stronger grows the *mixture*, and the weaker their own practice, and disc mfited, they resume with the air of a broken down dandy his once fashionable but now ragged cloak their dignity sold d and torn by the fray, and walk off with no use of Majesty. Reader get a pamphlet of the Agent in your vicinity, the advertisement is in our columns, under Great American Remedy.

From the Detroit Free Press.—Communicated.
MERCHANT'S SARSAPARILLA FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA, and all other diseases of the blood.—This article of Sarsaparilla prepared by an improved process, has been more successful in curing cases than any other article of the kind now before the public. It is true that certificates of cure from the being who infest the neighborhood of Orange street, New York, have not been spread out before the public to astonish and bewilder—yet the numerous private approbatory testimonials of its efficacy have been sufficient to establish its character; and of so long standing as to give similar preparation the name of humbug, imitation, &c.

This article stands upon *its own merits for the cure of* those complaints for which Sarsaparilla, in its most simple form is peculiar adapted; and a trial of Merchant's Sarsaparilla has always resulted in a preference being shown it before any other preparation.

See advertisement in this paper. A pamphlet of description may be had GRATIS of the agent.

☞ DR. SWAYNE IN THE SOUTH.—The following letter just came to hand, and will be read with interest. The patient suffered intolerably, and could find no relief until he used DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY. It is certainly *The Most Wonderful Cure on Record!*—Read it.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan 12th 1847.
DR. SWAYNE.—Dear Sir—Having been almost miraculously cured by your valuable medicine, I think it no more than common gratitude in me to make one addition to the long list of certificates which you have received of remarkable cures by your medicine. During the two years preceding last August, I was much distressed by a VERY BAD COLD and RACKING COUGH, and during the latter part of the time, it continued to grow worse, and indeed in July MY FRIENDS GAVE ME OVER, having tried all kinds of medicines said to be good for such diseases, without the least good effect. I was reduced ALMOST TO A PERFECT CORPSE, and had scarcely any flesh upon my body, and for a long time never thought to rise from my bed again. A friend one day asked me if I had tried Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and advised me to do so at once as he heard that it had worked a great many wonderful Cures. I took his advice, and after using up several bottles of it, I grew so much better that I was enabled to leave my bed and afterwards to walk about the house, and go out into the street. I was encouraged by this, and continued the use of your medicine, and now by means of its wonderful curative powers, I am perfectly Well, and enjoy the use of all my faculties, just as much as if I had never been afflicted in the way I have described to you. I have written this not thinking it will at all interest you, but humbly hoping that it will have its mite of influence in causing your valuable medicine to be spread among mankind, and in assisting to raise you to that station which you so richly deserve, for your persevering efforts for the public good.

Respectfully your friend and admirer,
JAMES R. MAISLAND.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.—Attempts have often been made by unprincipled individuals to impose upon the community a spurious article. Stealing nearly the whole of the name of my preparation. To fully guard against such *base and palpable imposition*, the public should shun all preparations purporting to contain Wild Cherry, except that bearing the signature of Dr. Swayne on each bottle.

Beware of the *new hies "Balsams," "Bitters," "Syrups,"* &c., as they contain none of the virtues of the original *preparation.*

The (original and only) genuine article is prepared by DR. SWAYNE, corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by agents in all parts of the United States, and some parts of Europe.

Barton & Perkins, No. 5, and Carter & Brother No. 6, Reed House, Agents. 2m16.

MARRIED—On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Geo. A. Lyon, Mr. WILLIAM O. BLACK, of Union, and Miss ELIZABETH R., daughter of Joseph M. Sterrett of this city.

DIED.—On the 23d ult., in North East, Rev. ENOCH BURDICK, one of the first setlers in this county, in the 74th year of his age.

New Goods by Railroad and Steamboat!

THE subscriber has returned from New York and expects his stock of Dry Goods on this day, which he has purchased at the present low prices, and which will be sold at a very small advance from cost, for cash. I wish to make a ready pay business in future, and will sell at such prices as cannot fail to please. Particulars next week. S. JACKSON.
April 1, 1848. 4tf

NEW COPARTNERSHIP.

I HAVE Taken into copartnership in the Mercantile business SIDNEY R. DEWEY,—The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of TIBBALS & DEWEY, at 111, Cheapside.
Erie, March 27, 1848. C. M. TIBBALS.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

ALL persons who have unsettled accounts with the *subscriber* make immediate settlement without further notice. All Notes that have been due me for more than six months must be PAID by the 15th of April, or cost will be made.
C. M. TIBBALS.
March 27, 1848. 4tf

BLACKSMITH WANTED.

A STOUT and temperate man who has served some time at the Blacksmith trade, can find permanent employ at the Erie Steam Foundry.
LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.
March 29, 1848. 4tf

TIN WARE at Wholesale and Retail by LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.
March 28, 1848. 4tf

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County, Pa.

THE petition of R. S. Brawley of the borough of North East, in said county respectfully represents that he well provided with house room for the conveniences of lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers at the house he now occupies in said borough. He, therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.
R. S. BRAWLEY.

We the subscribers, citizens of the borough of North East, in which the above-inn or tavern is prayed to be *licensed is proposed to be kept*, do certify that R. S. Brawley, the above applicant is well provided with *house room and conveniences* for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that *such an inn or* tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Jacob Knapp, B. C. Town, William Griffith; Reuben Barker, Wm. E. Ward, A. Harrington, Benj. Histed, David Allison, John J. Town John Greer, Earnest F. Hessler, F. F. Chappell, L. Smith, J. R. Bowers, L. S. Allen
North East borough, March 20, 1848.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the county of Erie.

THE petition of Andrew M. Tarbell respectfully showeth, that your petitioner occupies a commodious house situate near the 8th street canal bridge in the west ward of the borough of Erie, being the large new and commodious building lately erected by Alanson Sherwood, Esq., which is well calculated for a public house of entertainment of strangers and travelers. That he is well provided with stabling for horses and all *conveniences necessary for the* entertainment of strangers and travelers, he therefore respectfully prays to the *Court to grant him* a license to keep an inn or public house of entertainment there, and your petitioner will ever pray, &c.
ANDREW M. TARBELL.

We the undersigned citizens of the west ward of the borough of Erie aforesaid, being personally acquainted with Andrew M. Tarbell, the above named petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which the license is prayed, do certify that such house is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain travelers, that he is a person of *good* repute for honesty and temperance, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers; we therefore beg leave to recommend him for a license agreeably to his petition.

Carson Graham, Alfred King, P. H. Oliver; Geo. A. Elliot, A. Hughes, D. M'Allaster, Porter Kelsey, A. P. Durlin, Charles Miller, W. M. Gallagher, O. Miller, Wm. Bone, J. H. Williams
Erie, March 26, 1848.

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County, Pa.

THE petition of David Allison, of the borough of North East, in said County, respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and convenience for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the North East House, the house he now occupies in said borough. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c. DAVID ALLISON.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the borough of North East, in which the above inn or tavern is prayed to be licensed, is proposed to be kept, do certify that David Allison, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travelers.

R. S. Brawley, Robert Wells, E. H. Davidson, John J. Town, William Jones, Alex. Pope, B. C. Town, Benjamin Histed, L. S. Allen, Wm. E. Ward, Lemuel Brown, S. M. Force, John Bond, F. F. Chappell, John Greer, Jacob Knapps, Alexander Davidson.
North East, March 22, 1848. 3t46

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County, Pa.

THE petition of Lewis S. Allen, of the borough of North East, in said County, respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house he now occupies in said borough. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.
L. S. ALLEN.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the borough of North East, in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed, is proposed to be kept, do certify that L. S. Allen, the above applicant is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate strangers and travelers.

R. S. Brawley, Lemuel Brown, B. C. Town, Tho. Van Schoter, J. Loomis, E. H. Davidson, John Bord, F. F. Chappell, Jno. J. Town, David Allison, Benjn. Histed, S. S. Hammond, S. M. Force, John Greer, Alex. Davidson, Rebuen Barker, H. P. Flower, Wm. Jones,
North East Borough, March 20, 1848. 3t46

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Please now holding a Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace in and for the county of Erie.

THE petition of the subscriber of North East township herewith sheweth, that he is well provided with house room and other accommodations for entertaining strangers at his old stand two miles west of the borough of North East, he would therefore ask your honors to grant him a license to continue to keep the same.
THOS. BARNHART.

We the undersigned, citizens of the township of North East, do certify that Thos. Barnhart is a man of good reputation for honesty and temperance, that he is well provided with the necessary accommodations for entertaining strangers and travelers and that such house is necessary to accommodate the traveling public.

W. P. Baird, Wm. Custard, John T. Clark, Robert Johnston, Wm M Caldwell, Minor Jones, Mat. Greer, Francis Brawley, Thomas Teed, Thomas Mellen, Joseph Scouller, A. Ruhlman.
March 28. 3t46

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie county, May Term.

The petition of W. Taggart, of Harborcreek township, in said county, respectfully represents that he is well provided with House room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers.

He therefore prays the honorable court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he as in duty bound, will pray, &c.
WARHAM TAGGART.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the township of Harborcreek, do certify that Warham Taggart, the above named applicant, is a man of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Zalmon E. Peck, Wm. H. Middough, A. Soules, Thomas Caldwell, Almond Fuller, Lorenzo D. Dewey, Wilson Adams, Orrin Peck, Wm. Hinton, Thos Hinton, C. Hull, James Brawley, John J. Duncan, March 30.—3t46.

ESTRAY.

CAME to the subscriber in Harborcreek, on March 4th, a red Steer with some white on *his belly and flanks.* The owner is requested to prove property pay charges and take him away. ERASTUS S. STINSON.
March 18, 1848. 3t41

SUGAR CURED

HAMS & SHOULDERS of the first quality can be bought cheap at the store of W. C. & R. P. HULBERT.
March 18, 1848. 4t

BOOKS! BOOKS!

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, Magazines, Piano Music, Lithographs, &c., &c., constantly on hand at No. 5, Bonnell Block.
H. COOK,
March 18, 1848 4t

BROOMS, a good article, may be had for 12 cents of H. COOK.
March 4, 1848. 4t

ONE thousand bushels of CORN wanted, for which we will pay cash.
March 24. CARTER & BROTHER.

ONE hundred bushels good White Beans, and 100 bushels good dried Apples wanted, for which we will pay cash.
March 24. CARTER & BROTHER.

NOTICE.—I have sold to Mr. Francis Lamson my entire stock of Goods, at McKean Corners. I can with confidence recommend Mr. Lamson as worthy of the patronage of any community.

All persons knowing themselves indebted by note or book account at the McKean store, must make immediate payment or costs will be made indiscriminately. My brother will remain at McKean until the first of April; at that time the Books and notes will be brought to Erie for collection. C. M. TIBBALS.
Erie, March 20, 1848.

A CARD.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the gentlemen of Erie and vicinity that he has opened a TAILORING SHOP on the south side of the Public Square, a few doors east of the Erie Bank, where he will be at all times ready and happy to wait upon those who may favor him with a call in this line of business. From long experience in some of the principal shops of London and other European cities, and by strict attention to all business which may now be entrusted to him, he confidently hopes that he shall be always deemed worthy to receive a share of public patronage. His work shall be executed in such a manner as will bear a close and impartial examination, and always in accordance with the prevailing fashions.

N. B. Cutting done on the shortest notice.
JOHN GOLDING.
Erie, March 25 1848. 3m15

SPRING FASHIONS FOR 1848.

R. S. HUNTER, Practical Hatter,

WILL introduce the Spring Fashion for Hats this day, and would most respectfully solicit his friends and customers to call and examine this very gentlemanly appendage.
Erie, March 1st, 1848. 4t

WHEREAS my wife Jane, and family left my house on the 15th of February last, without any just cause or provocation, this is therefore to forbid all persons from harboring or trusting them on my account, as I shall pay no debts of their contracting after that date.
SAMUEL BRADSHAW.
Erie, March 13, 1848. *3t44

SUSQUEHANNA CO. BANK.

THE notes of this bank will be received a par for goods, for a few days, at the Store of WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.
Erie, March 11, 1848. 4t

Wines and Liquors.

JUST received at No. 1, Perry Block, a good assortment of Wines and Liquors, for Medicines, Sacramental, Mechanical and ALL other purposes, among which may be found the following;

Pale Brandy;	Otard Brandy,
Cogniac do,	St. Croix Rum.
Jamaica Rum,	N. England do
Holland Gin;	Pine Apple Gin;
Port Wine,	Maderia Wine,
Scotch Whiskey	Irish Whiskey.
Monongahela do	Common do.

Dec. 11 T. W. MOORE.

Teas! Teas!! Teas!!!

JUST received by Express a fresh lot of the New York CANTON Tea Company's superior TEAS, which will be sold at prices that cannot fail to suit purchasers. Try this Tea and you will buy no other. For sale by
T. W. MOORE.
No. 1, Perry Block.
Erie, March 4, 1848. 4t2

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Olvin Howard, deceased, late of LeBoeuff township, in the county of Erie, Pa. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make payment and those having claims against the same, are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement
CLARISSA HOWARD.
March 4. 1848. 6t42* Adm'x.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the Shoe Stock and rented the stand of Samuel Hays, on the east side of the Diamond, second door from the corner of Sixth street, which he intends taking possession of on the 1st of March next, and he will be happy to see and accommodate his old friends and customers, and the public at large. He flatters himself that he will be able to make BOOTS, SHOES and all articles in his line of business, to order, with neatness, durability and dispatch, and at moderate rates. He hopes to receive, what will endeavor to deserve, a liberal patronage.

He will constantly keep on hand an assortment of well made Boots and Shoes, which he will sell as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be had elsewhere. A. GABEL.
Feb. 28, 1848. 3m12

FOR SALE.

A VALUEBLE Farm containing about 180 acres of Land, mostly cleared, and has a valuable orchard and other improvements, situated about one and one-half miles from Girard village, being part of the farm of the late Thomas Miles. Said farm will be sold very low and a liberal credit will be given. Enquire of
GEO. H. CUTLER, Agent.
Girard, Feb. 26, 1848. tf 41

By Express.

ALLYN & COIT have just received, as above, several cases new and rich Prints, with some other fine and nice goods, which the ladies are invited to call and see at the New Store, cheapside.

Attention! Jews and Gentiles,

Israelites, Ishmaelites, Hebrews and Egyptians, Sons of Aaron and Daughters of Mariam, receive instruction and be wise.—Hear and know that

MOSES, THE JEW,

Has returned from the EAST, laden with the choicest treasures of that ancient region, and invites your attention to the same at the genuine OLD Jew Store, the one that has earned the reputation of selling goods lower than any other house in Erie, and thereby established a credit for Jewery that has induced others to enter under the same name whereby they hope to reap a profit which justly belongs to him. Now Moses wishes it to be understood that he is not a Wandering Jew, here this year and away the next—a class that will sell to one person at cost and to another at double price, but that he is a regular descendant of Faithful Abraham, and has pitched his tent in Erie with the intention of remaining in it, and intends to do business as heretofore in such a manner as to give entire satisfaction to all reasonable persons that favor him with their custom, keep all his old friends and make new ones of all that once purchase goods from him. That the old Jew Store of Moses Koch does sell more Goods and at lower prices than any other store in Erie, is plain to be seen by the course of others, who finding their customers daily deserting them, resort to misrepresentation and abuse of the JEW STORE, which they well know has been the cause of their loss of customers and acquaint which they direct all their forces, think ing no doubt that if this store was out of the way, they could get what they call the good old prices,—fifty to one hundred per cent—such as they used to get before this JEW MOSES came amongst them. Hence we see every thing that can raise a Dray load of Tape and Bobbin commences blowing himself into notice by letting off a squib at the JEW STORE; but this only serves to show that they are in great want of customers, and that they know where they have gone

Now the secret of Goods being sold so much lower at this store than any other is simply this—Moses goes right to the *head* of the market, to the Manufacturers and Importers and buys by the CASE, BALE or PACKAGE, and pays the CASH down, by which he makes a double saving and is enabled to sell goods in Erie at what some others pay for them in the city; and that there may be no mistake about this matter he invites all who want any thing in his line, and wish to pay either cash or country produce, to call and examine his stock and prices, fully satisfied that they will find the OLD JEW STORE the best place to get good Goods at the lowest prices.

Moses begs to be excused from giving a list of the number of Pieces of Cloth and Calico, Muslins &c., &c., as the manner of some is—being much more profitably and pleasantly employed in waiting on customers, he will leave this mode of puffing to some of the *New* or *older* stores who have *smaller stocks* and *fewer customers.*

MOSES KOCH,
Corner of French & Fifth streets,
near the Farmer's Hotel, Commercial Ex.
Oct. 22, 1847. 23

Something New.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public the arrival from New York of an extensive assortment of Goods in their line, embracing

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

Plated and Britannia, Ware, Girandoles, Solar and Camphene Lamps, Looking glasses, Bohemian glasswaie, spectacles, fancy goods and thousands of useful and ornamental articles for the Holydays, which are offered at reduced prices.

Having selected Watches with unusual care from the importations, those wishing a good Time piece for little money will do well to buy.

Our thanks are due our patrons for favors conferred in times past, especially for patronage received in our new store on State street, and hope by attention to business to retain our old and make many new customers.

N. B. Particular attention given to the repair ing of all kinds of Watches. Watch work, requiring Engines, which generally is done in the larger cites, attended to on short notice.

Goods received by Express every few days from New York during the winter.
G. LOOMIS & Co.
State street, nearly opposite Eagle Hotel and next door to Spafford's Bookstore.
Nov. 20. 1847.

Dentistry.

BY DOCTS. ELLIOTT & ROSE.

WHO are permanently located in Erie, Penn. where all Surgical and Mechanical operations in the science of Dentistry, will be done with all that ease, neatness and durability which long experience and extensive opportunity, together with a thorough knowledge of all the late improvements of the Baltimore Dental College alone can give.

Drs. Elliott or Rose will visit the following named places once in six or eight weeks, viz. Conneaut, Ohio, Springfield, Girard, Lockport, Fairview, Waterford, Wattsburgh and North East, Erie county, Warren and Columbus, Warren county, Pa. Ladies and gentlemen living in or near either of the above named places who need the services of a Dentist, can be waited upon at their residence, by addressing us at Erie. Particular attention will be paid to the health of the Gums, as well as to restoring and preserving the Teeth. Pivot Teeth will be *inserted* after the latest improvements; also, Plate Teeth, from one to an entire set.

Office and residence on Eight street between French and State streets.

N. B.—Teeth extracted without the least pain or inconvenience to the patient by the use of the Chloroform.
Erie, March 18, 1848. 1y19

Important Decision.

THE contested trial that has been existing so many years has been finally settled by a Jury of Twelve Ladies, and *their decision is*, That the purest, best, most fragrant and cheapest Teas to be had in this section of the country, are those which come from the celebrated CANTON TEA COMPANY. These Teas can be had at all times and *warranted to give entire satisfaction* or the money will be refunded, of their agents who are receiving fresh supplies weekly.
WILLIAMS & WRIGHT, Agents.
Directly opposite the Eagle Hotel.
Sept. 13, 1847. 1s

Great Reduction of Prices.

ALLYN & COIT will sell after this their entire stock of Dry Goods, at 25 per cent. less than they are sold in Erie. Those purchasing are invited to call and prove the truth of this statement. The following are a few of their goods;

Fine Ginghams, from 12 to 20 cts. per yd.			
Oregon Plaids, richest style	25	"	"
M. De Laine, "	25	"	"
Plaid Alpaccas and Luster	25	"	"
Plain " "	50	"	"

Calicos from 6 to 12 cts per yd.
All Wool, Red, White, Yellow and Green Flannels, Linens, Tablings, knapkins, Crash, Diapers; Brown and Bleached Cottons very low, and all other goods usually kept in well arranged Stores at very low prices to "astonish the natives"
Dec. 18.

BROADCLOTHS and Cassimers of almost every color, stripe, quality and price, at No. 4, Cheapside, by
Aug. 17. BROWN & M'CARTER.

NEW CONCERN.

H. COOK begs leave to call the attention of the public to a large and well selected stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

which have been purchased for cash and will positively be sold lower than articles of the same quality can be purchased in town as all can satisfy themselves by calling at No. 5 Bonnell Block State State Street.
Erie, Dec. 11, 1847. 30

Charity covers a multitude of sins

AND so does Moses Koch at his cheap and fashionable CLOTHING STORE.

Coats, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, Drawers, shirts bosoms, collars, and every article in the clothing line, are to be had 25 or 50 per cent. cheaper at the OLD JEW STORE, than at any other establishment in Erie; and the reason is just this, Moses buys all his Cloths, Cassimers and Flannels; by the bale and piece, from the Manufacturers and Importers and that for cash, and then he employs first rate Tailors and has them made up on his own premises and under his inspection so that he is always sure of having a good article at two profits less than those who purchase Ready made clothing in Philadelphia and New York, made generally of inferior material in a slight unsubstantial manner. Now those wishing to purchase any article of wearing apparel can depend upon obtaining of the best material and workmanship, and altogether cheaper than they can in any other way or any other place in Erie. Remember the Old Jew Store of MOSES KOCH,
No. 2 Commercial Exchange, French st.
Oct. 20, 1847. 24

COACH and Furniture Varnish, and Varnish Brushes, for sale by
Nov. 20. BURTON & PERKINS.

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

WESTERN NEW YORK
COLLEGE OF HEALTH,
207 Main St. Buffalo, N. Y.
DR. G. C. VAUGHN'S
Vegetable Lithrontriptic Mixture

THIS celebrated remedy is constantly increasing in fame by the many cures it is making
ALL OVER THE WORLD.
It has now become the only medicine for family use and is particularly recommended for

DROPSY;

all stages of this complaint immediately relieved, no matter of how long standing. *See pamphlet for testimony.*

GRAVEL,

and all diseases of the urinary organs for these distressing complaints *it stands alone*; no other article can relieve you; *and the cures testified to* will convince the most skeptical; *see pamphlet.* Liver complaint, bilious diseases,

FEVER AND AGUE.

To the great West especially, and wherever there complaints prevail this medicine is offered.

NO MINERAL AGENT,

no deleterious compound is a part of this mixture, it cures these diseases with certainty and celerity, and does not leave the system torpid. See pamphlet.

PILES, a complaint of a most painful character is EFFECTUALLY AND IMMEDIATELY RELIEVED,

and a cure follows by a few days use of this article; it is *far before any other preparation for this disease*, or for any other disease originating from impure blood. See pamphlet.

Debility of the System.

weak back, weakness of the kidneys, &c. or inflammation of same, *is immediately relieved by a few days use of this medicine*, and a cure is always a result of its use. It stands as

A Certain Remedy

for such complaints, and also for derangements of the female frame.

Irregularities, Suppressions,

painful menstruations. No article has ever been offered except this which would touch this kind of derangements. It may be relied upon as a sure and effective remedy, and *did we feel permitted to do so could give*

A Thousand Names

as proof of cures in this distressing class of complaints.—See pamphlet. All broken down, debilitated constitutions from the effect of mercury, will find the bracing power of this article to act immediately, and the poisonous mineral eradicated from the system.

Eruptive Diseases

will find the alternative properties of this article

Purify the Blood,

and drive such diseases from the system. See pamphlet for testimony of cures in all diseases, which the limits of an advertisement will not permit to be named here. Agents give them away; they contain 32 pages of certificates of high character, and a stronger

Array of Proof

of the virtues of a medicine, never appeared. It is one of the peculiar features of this article that it never fails to benefit in any case, and if bone and muscle are left to build upon let the emaciated and lingering invalid HOPE ON, and keep taking the medicine as long as there is an improvement. The proprietor would CAUTION THE PUBLIC against a number of articles which come out under the head of

Sarsaparillas, Syrups, &c.

as cures for Dropsy, Gravel, &c. *They are good for such things*, and concocted to gull the unwary; TOUCH THEM NOT. Their inventors never thought of curing such diseases till this article had *done it.* A particular study of the pamphlet is earnestly solicited. Agents and all who sell the article are GLAD TO CIRCULATE gratuitously.

Put up in 30 oz. bottles, at $2; 12 oz at $1 each—the largest holding 6 oz more than two small bottles. *Look out and not get imposed upon.* Every bottle has "Vaughn's Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture" blown in upon the glass, the written signature of G. C. Vaughn, Buffalo, *stamped on the cork.* None other are genuine. Prepared by Dr. G.C. Vaughn, and sold at the Principal Office, 207 Main street, Buffalo, at wholesale and retail. No attention given to letters unless post paid—*orders from* regularly constituted Agents excepted; post paid letters, or verbal communications soliciting advice, promptly attended to, gratis.

Office devoted exclusively to the sale of this article, 132 Nassau street, New York city; 295 Essex st. Salem, Mass. and by the principal druggists throughout the United States and Canada, as Agents. For sale by

Carter & Brother and Tarbox & Perkins, Erie; C. W. Burton, Meadville; Dr. G. Baker, Sparta; R. G. Town & Co. No 4th East; D. L. Jones & Co. Girard; D. S Smith, Fieldsboro; B. Magoffin, Mercer; Hall & Hawkins, Pine Grove; M. Wilson, Sugar Grove; Boyd & Vincent, Waterford; D. M Williams and J. D Summerton, Warren; Chase & Mc-Donell, Titusville; Abraham Tourtellott Union; H. R Terry, Edenboro; S. Hall, Jr., Cranesville; Lossber & Wheeler, Lockport; Joshua Tracy, Fairview. 1y33

NEW GOODS.

Fall of 1847.] BY [Full of 1847.

Rail [illegible] Road!

S. JACKSON has now received his FALL and WINTER stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and shoes, crockery, iron and nails, &c. &c. of which the following comprise a part:

Broad Cloths, French, English and American, wool dyed blue, black, brown, gold and cadet mixed, Cassimeres, black, blue, plain, plaid and striped; Satinets, blue, black, cadet and steel mixed; canvass, padding, bucktam, burlaps, crash, wiggins, brown and black holland, cotton diaper, linen and cotton table cloths, linen cambric, linen cambric handkerchiefs, furniture and cambric dimity, drab, white, black and slate selicia, black and colored cambric, brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings, bed ticking, apron check, red, white and green woolen flannels, plaid linseys, crimson, scarlet green and drab moreens, silk and tabby velvet, black and colored, silk and worsted serge, satin vestings, italian cravats, black and colors, chopers, bandana, barcelona, pongee and spittlefield handkerchiefs, silk, cashmere, worsted and cotton hosiery, all colors, gloves of all kinds, mitts, worsted, silk, picnic and cotton dress handkerchiefs, ladies cravats, lace veils, barrages, striped and plaid earlston and swiss ginghams and chambrays, swiss, plain, dotted, plaid, striped, figured, book muslins, silk braids, hat and cap ribbons, italian and French crape, sewing silk, purse twist, skein, knitting and tidy cotton, suspenders, bindings, quality, tapes, bobbing and cord, laces, combs, buttons, needles, hooks and eyes, paste board and a general assortment of boots and shoes, hardware, crockery, iron, nails, &c., all of the above will be sold as cheap as any new or Jew store in this city.

It will be observed that I am the oldest merchant in the place except one, and I now say that I will not be undersold by any, young or old, for ready pay. Call and see that the above are facts, at my old stand on cheapside, where things for sale cant be beat.
Erie, Sept. 25, 1847.

MATS—A good assortment of buggy, gate and door Mats for sale cheap by
Dec. 11. H. COOK.

Salt. Salt.

THE subscribers have on hand coarse and fine Salt; also a quantity of Coal; for sale at reduced prices, at their warehouse, public dock, by
January 29. KELSO & LOOMIS.

FOR THE ERIE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Allow me through the medium of your valuable paper, to inform the citizens of this city and vicinity, that I am receiving a large and well selected stock of Fall and Winter Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery and Hardware, which I am selling at Great Bargains, in order to pay transportation, the balance will be applied to charitable purposes. For further particulars apply at No. 2 American Block State Street.
Erie, Oct. 16, 1847. M. MAYER.

Heaves—Heaves—Heaves.

THERE never was a remedy discovered, by the ingenuity of man, for removing diseases from Horses, that equalled COLEMAN'S HEAVE POWDERS, in curing that most troublesome, obstinate and dangerous complaint. If a cure is not all curable, these powders will just as surely remove it as they are taken This is no fiction, as many of the most respectable persons in different parts of the country, can testify from actual trial One, two or three bottles at most, is all that is necessary to cure the worst cases and recent cases; and also in coughs and where the wind has been injured, one bottle will be found of great service And what is the cost of two or three bottles compared to the loss of even an ordinary horse! Try it then, you who have horses suffering for the want of such an article. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by
CARTER & BRO., Erie,
BOYD, VINCENT & CO., Waterford,
R. G. TOWN & CO., North East,
S. STEWART & CO., Concord.
31

WESTFIELD MARDLE FACTORY.

THE subscribers having a good assortment of New England marble on hand, from different quarries, calculated for Head and Foot tables, Monuments, &c. which they offer to sell to any one in Erie county, Pa. not living further than Erie, lettered in first rate stale, and delivered, at the following prices: Small, for children, $1 50 per foot; Middle size, for aged people, $1 62 per foot; Largest size $1 75 per foot. We think it would be an object for some of the Erie county people to forward us a few inscriptions as we have recently been informed by the Erie marble dealers in rather a bragging way, that they were sticking it to the Erie and Crawford county people good. They brag very lustily of selling to the "Pennamites" at from $2 50 to $4 per foot. Should any of the people of Erie county be in want of any thing in our line, they can forward their inscriptions, or come themselves, and they shall have a first rate article at the above prices.
HIRAM SIKES & CO.
Westfield, N. Y. Sept. 13, 1845. 17t

P

Greatest Discovery of the Age.

K'S MAGN[illegible] INTER .

THIS is the first attempt to combine the ELECTRIC OR MAGNE. FLUID with Powerful Vegetable Extracts in the form of an Ointment—to be applied externally for the removal of disease. The almost unlimited success it has met with stamps it at once the GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. It is constantly effecting cures of the of the utmost importance. The most incredulous are CONVINCED—the most faithless are compelled to believe in the power and virtue of this great remedy.

It is universally admitted to be THE MOST WONDERFUL COMBINATION KNOWN to the WORLD for the IMMEDIATE RELIEF of disease and pain.

It never fails while there remains sufficient life to restore a natural and healthy action to the capillary vessels of the body, and *equalize the circulation of the blood.* By this means *a controlling power is gained over the most malignant forms of* DISEASE which cannot be obtained from any other remedy. Such is the power of this combination that it penetrates to every portion of the human frame; every bone and muscle, vein, nerve and ligament is searched out and made sensible of purifying and healing influence. Hence it copes so readily with *internal* as external diseases.

Numerous instances are on record where this remedy has restored health to patients so near the grave that the most powerful internal remedies failed to produce any effect. Such has frequently been the case in INFLAMATION of the BOWELS—no patient ever need die with this disease where the Magnetic Ointment can be obtained.—That dangerous Epidemic known as the PUTRID ERYSIPELAS can always be cured by this remedy.

For INFLAMATORY RHEUMATISM, this Ointment is the most complete remedy ever prepared.

In 59 cases out of 100 it *will afford entire relief* to the worst cases of NERVOUS HEADACHE in *thirty minutes.*

For Nervous Diseases this remedy is of immen[illegible]lue.

Affections of the Spine Rheumatism, Lameness; Ulcerated Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Croup, Chills, Cholera Morbus, Ague in the Face or Breast, Burns, Salt Head, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Inflamed Eyes, *Fever Sores,* &c will be immediately relieved by the use of this remedy.

DR. BINGHAM'S CERTIFICATE.

In reply to your queries with regard to the results of the Experiments I have made with your justly celebrated Magnetic Ointment: I can say with pleasure that I deem it one of the GREATEST DISCOVERIES OF THE AGE.

It is now nearly two years since I commenced using it in my practice, and I have tested it in cases of Inflammation, both local and general, of the most malignant kind with universal success; even where all internal remedies failed, I have succeeded with this.

I have treated cases of Inflamation of the Brain, Inflamation of the Lungs, Inflamation of the Bowels, Inflammatory Rheumatism, and Child bed Fevers, with perfect success: also cases of Scarlet Fever, Canker Rash, and Ulcerated Throat and Lungs with like success.

In the Epidemic known as the Putrid Erysipelas, by which so many valuable lives were lost, I tested it frequently, and it never failed of effecting a speedy and certain cure.

In cases of Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frozen Limbs, &c. it acts like a charm.

No Physician or Family will be a single day without this Medicine, after becoming acquainted with it power to cure. N. BINGHAM, Physician and Surgeon.

Utica, N. Y. Jan. 19, 1846.

☞For further particulars and testimonials, see pamphlet left with each agent.

Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

AGENTS.—Carter & Brother, wholesale and retail, Erie; D. N. & J. L. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio; Riley Potter, West Springfield; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; L. S. Jones & Co. Girard; John A. Tracy, Fairview.

Erie, August 14, 1847.—1y13.

OUR FLAG IS THERE!

But Our Goods

ARE HERE.

VICTORY! VICTORY!!

HURRA! HURRA. HURRA!!!

The new Jew Store again Ahead!

JUST received at the *New* Jew Store, No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, a new and splendid assortment of FALL & WINTER GOODS! consisting in part of

BROADCLOTHS.—French, English and American black, blue, brown, gold and cadet mixed Broadcloaths, cheap as the cheapest.

ALSO.—Cassimeres and Vestings to match, both as to color quality and price.

GROCERIES.—A general assortment of choice Groceries, which will be sold extremely low.

CROCLERY.—A beautiful assortment of crockery at prices that cannot fail to please.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Without boasting we can truly say we have the cheapest and best assortment of Boots and Shoes, including Ladies, Gentlemen and Boys, ever brought to this city.

CAPS.—Men and Boys caps, that cannot fail to fit both the purse and head—come and try.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.—Here we are at home. We have cashmeres, de lanes without number and almost without price; Ginghams and Alpaccas, California plaids and Swiss and Tarleton Muslins; wide gimp and gimp cord; dress butions, cords and tassels; but what is the use of enumerating—we have every thing to make the handsome more divine and the ugly enchanting.

SILKS—Striped and Plaid Poult de Sois, White gro de Swiss, Black watered & Satin stripe poult de soi, Black and blue b'ack, gro de Naples, Black gro de Rhine.

SHAWLS—Of all prices, shades and quality from the cheap cotton up to the finest silk and Cashmere,

GLOVES—Of all kinds, colors and sizes. Hosiery, Suspenders, Prints, Ticks, Drills, Factories, in short every thing suited to the season and market.

Ready Made Clothing.

Our stock of ready made clothing is large and splendid, and will be sold cheap. We do not wish to boast, but we think we can convince any one by calling that we sell a good article for a smaller sum than any other establishment in town. At any rate "the proof of the pudding is in the eating," therefore TRY US!

☞Mind the name and number.

ISAAC ROSENZWEIG & CO.

Erie, Sept. 21, 1847. 19

New Fall and Winter Goods,

I AM now receiving from New York a great variety of rich and desirable goods for Fall and Winter trade. Among other desirables now opening are

Superior Thibet cloths, drab and black; French printed Cashmeres, beautiful patterns and very cheap.

100 pieces black, drab, mode, plain and striped Alpaccas, one third cheaper than ever before offered—some as low as 22 cents per yard.

Shawls, a great variety of new styles; Prints, Ginghams, M. de Lains, and other new styles of Dress Goods in any quantities, twenty-five per cent. cheaper than ever before offered in this city.

All of which my customers and the public are respectfully invited to examine.

C. M. TIBBALS.

October 9, 1847. 2.

COFFEE, Tea, Sugar, together with a general assortment of Groceries, for sale by

Nov. 6. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

MARKING INK.—David's, Payson's and Ede's Indelible Inks, for marking linen, &c., for sale by.

Nov. 20, BURTON & PERKINS.

LUMBER WANTED.

A Quantity of 5-8, 3 4 and 4-inch White wood Boards—also, Chair and Bellows Planks, for which the highest market price will be paid

Dec. 11. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

ALAPACA—Silk and cotton warp, from two to eight shillings per yard, Black, Brown, drab, plaid, plain and satin striped, for sale by

Sept. 25. S. JACKSON.

GIMPS AND FRINGES, in great variety, for sale by LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

Nov. 13, 1847. 26

CARPETING.—1000 yards parlor, hall and stair carpeting, at prices varying from 2 and 6 ponce to 8 shillings per yard. Also, Floor Oil cloths, at the usual low rates of

MOSES KOCH,

No. 2 Commercial Exchange, French st.

Oct. 29, 1847 24

SHOT by the bag or lb. and the article to send it away, At No 3, American Block.

RAISINS—Best quality by the Box or single lb., at No. 5, Bonnell Block, State street.

Jan 1. H. COOK

Greatest Medicine of the Age.

STANTON'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

HUNT'S LINIMENT.—Has received the above title from thousands who have benefitted by its use. Its operation is wonderful.—Never failing to give immediate relief, and permanently curing the diseases for which it is recommended. For the last year I have placed before the public testimony of undoubted character from many persons well known throughout the county of Westchester, where the great reputation of this Medicine was first established. During the past year I have received from all parts of the country a mass of evidence of the great value of this celebrated remedy sufficient to fill volumes, of which I have selected a few certificates. For the following diseases Hunt's Liniment is a certain, safe and speedy cure.

Rheumatism, Spinal affection, Weakness and pains in the back and chest, contractions of the muscles, sore throat, quincy, issues, ulcers, ague in the brest and face, tooth ache, sprains, bruises, salt Rheum, burns croup, frosted feet, bunions, corns, and all diseased of the Nerves. As a strengthner of the Nervous System it exceeds all the plasters and medicines in the world. It is only neccessary to try it to be convinced that it will do all that the proprietor professes. Its reputation is constantly increasing, and in every instance where it has been used it is always kept as a necessary Family Medicine. Read the evidence from abroad:

CERTIFICATE.

East-Berlin Pa., May 28, 1747.

Geo. E. Stanton.—Dear sir: I consider it my duty to express my sentiments in behalf of your invaluable medicine, *Hunt's Liniment.*

I have for some time past used the Liniment in my practice, for various diseases, and feel satisfied, from the success attending its application, that it merits all that can be said in its behalf.—I considers it one of the best *external remedies* I have ever used in case of Tetter, Ringworm, Salt-rheum, pains, bruises, cuts, swellings, &c.—The cheap rate at which the article is to be had, places within the reach of all. It should from the principal external remedy of every family.

DANIEL BAKER, M. D.

This Liniment is sold by all the respectable Merchants and Druggists throughout the country, and by the Proprietor at Sing Sing. N. Y.

GEORGE E. STANTON.

For sale by J. H. Borton & Co, Erie, B. C. Town North East, J. Clemens Fairview; S. L. Jones & Co. Girard.

Jan. 29. 1848. 3m 37

S. SMYTH

HAS JUST RECEIVED

from New York, per Pomroy's Express, the Spring Fashions, and is now ready to execute all orders for HATS in the latest Fasion, and of a better quality than can be purchased here or elsewhere.

March 16, 1846. 5

SILVER WARE.—Silver table, dessert, tea, salt and mustard spoons, tongs, ladles forks, butter and fruit knives, constantly on hand and for sale by G. LOOMIS & co.,

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

Pekin Tea Company's Agency.

NO. 5, REED HOUSE.

IT can be no longer doubted that the establishment of the above agency in Erie, has enabled buyers to obtain tea from twenty-five to thirty-three and a third per cent less than formerly, and has consequently reduced somewhat the profits of the old dealers—It's no wonder then that they wince under it, and by raising the cry of 'humbug" endeavor to injure the credit of these *Teas,* but they can't do it. Spit out your venom and ill-natured whitticisms, gentlemen, they are perfectly harmless, a discerning public know full well the motives prompting you. These teas do and will sell, notwithstanding, because they are *better* and *cheaper* than can be had elsewhere, and be cause they are *fresh* and put up so they will *keep* fresh any length of time. Every package is warranted *full weight* exclusive of the paper and foil; these are facts and no *"humbug,"* as all who have tried the teas know! and those that have not may. Buyers will please not confound names. The only place in Erie where the Pekin Company's tea can be had, is at No 5, Reed House, of

BURTON & PERKINS.

Erie. Dec. 4, 1847. 29

1500 PIECES Paper Hangings, Bordering and Window Paper among which will be found some of the "Rough and Ready sort;

Oct. 30 GEO. SELDEN & SON.

TRUSSES.—A good assortment of Hull's, Marsh's, Tieman's, Thompson's and Rhinehart's Trusses, assorted sizes for sale low by

CARTER & BROTHER.

Ladies Dress Goods.

OREGON Plaids, cashmeres, Mouselen de Lanes, Plaid, Satin stripe, back and blue black Alpaca, French, Scotch and American Ginghams, French, English and American calico, a large assortment open and for sale cheap by.

Erie Oct. 30. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

DETROIT ALE on draught, and for sale at No. 1, Perry Block. by T. W. MOORE.

Nov. 5, 1847. 25

3339 LBS. Havana, New Orleans, Loaf Lump, Pulverized, clarified and Maple Sugar, selling very cheap at PEFFER'S,

Nov. 13. 1847. No 3, American Block.

OLIVE OIL—A superior article for family use for sale very low by H. COOK.

SUGAR.—Pulverized, Crushed, Muscovado, Porto Rico and N. O. Sugars lower than ever at No. 5 Bonnell Block.

Dec. 11. H. COOK.

SUGARS.—Loaf, Crushed, Pulverized, Clarified, Porto Rico, Havana, New Orleans Sugar for sale at No. 1, Perry Block.

Aug. 28. T. W. MOORE.

ALLEN & COIT have on hand a large stock of Broad cloths, pilot and beaver do. cassimeres, satinnets, vestings, and other goods for gentlemens which they are selling very low for cash at the New Store. Dec. 18.

HARDWARE.—A general assortment of Shelf Hardware, together with a large assortment of carpenters's and joiner's Tools.

Nov. 6. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

SAVE YOUR ASHEES—I will receive good house and field ashes at my Ashery near the new furnace. S. JACKSON.

Jan. 1. 1849.

12 BOXES Fresh Raisins for sale cheaper than can be had elsewhere, at

Nov. 6, No. 3 American Block.

2269 LBS. Rio, Java, Cuba, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffee, selling at a small advance above cost.

Nov 13 At No. 3, American Block.

HAVANA, Principe, Spanish and Conneaut cigars, At No 3, American Block.

673 Gallons Ohio Stone Ware, selling at a small advance above cost

Nov 13. At No 3, American Block.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

UNITED States Dispensatory, by Wood & Bach.

Family Physician, by Doct. Beach.

New Remedies, by R. Dunghison, M. D.

Consumption Cured, by S. S. Fitch.

For sale by BURTON & PERKINS.

Nov. 27.

THE PICTURES.—Some beautiful paintings of Birds and Flowers. Also some very fine Views done by the best French Masters.

Dec 4. CARTER & BROTHER.

WANTED.—The subscriber will pay the highest price for all kinds of Lumber delivered at his store in Erie. M. MAYER.

Jan. 1 1848.

WINDOW GLASS.

4330 FEET Window glass, from 7 by 9 to 20 by 30 inches, from the eastern factories, warranted a superior article.

Glass cut to any size or shape without extra charge. Putty always on hand.

Dec 4. CARTER & BROTHER.

TO THE FASHIONABLE.

EXTRACT Vanella, Vanella Bean, Bitter Almond, Ex. Lemmon, Rose Water, Mace, Mustard, White Ginger, Pure Olive Oil, Cayenne Pepper, Clanamon, Cloves and Nutmegs.

Dec 4, CARTER & BROTHER.

NOTE PAPER.—

Plain, Gilt edged, and Embossed Visiting Cards.

INKS.—Blue, Black, Red, Carmine, Indelible, Indian, etc, etc. by

Dec. 4. CARTER & BROTHER.

On Hand

A good supply of Salt, Plaster, White Fish, Lime and Sole and Upper Leather, for sale as cheap as the cheapest by

Dec. 11 WILLIAM & WRIGHT

CLICKNER'S

SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PURGATIVE PILLS,

ARE universally acquitted to operate, not only as an effectual preventative, but as never failing remedy, in all diseases which can effect the human frame, Headach, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Piles, Scurvy, Dropsy, Small Pox, Cholera-morbus, Worms, Whooping-cough, Consumption, Jaundice, Quinsy, Scarlatina, Liver complaint, Apoplexy, Cancers, Measles, Salt-Rheum, Pits, Heartburn, Erysipelas, Dentitions, Itchings of the skin, colds, gout, gravel, giddiness, pains in the back, inward weakness, palpitation of the heart, risings in the throat, asthma, fevers of all kinds, female complaints, stitches in the side, spitting of blood, sore eyes, scorfula, st. anthony's fire, lowness of spirits, flooding, fluor albus or whites, gripes king's evil, lockjaw, hysteria, bile on the stomach, and all bilious affections, pleurisy, croup, swelled feet and legs, swine pox, white swelling, tremors, tumors, ulcers, vomiting, and a host o others have successfully and repeatedly been vanquished by their powerful arm.

They have been known to affect permanent cures when all other remedies had proved unavailing, and in the last stages of disease,

They have in many cases superceded the prescription skill of the most eminent Physicians, and received besides their unqualified commendation.

They have been repeatedly recommended by men of the most distinguished characters, throughout the land, and been sanctioned to Europe by Noblemen and Princes of Royal Blood.

They have been introduced into the Hospitals of Edinburgh, Paris, and Vienna, and through the disinterested exertions of our Foreign Ambassadors, they have received the favorable commendation of the Emperor of Russia, and his Celestial Majesty of the Chinese Empire.

☞Scarcely a Packet vessel of any reputation sails from the port of New York, without an abundant supply of the SICK AND SUFFERING FRIEND.—☞Agencies have been established in all the principal cities of the Union, and applications are constantly reaching us from almost numberless villages in every section of the country. Testimonials of their marvellous effects are pouring in from all quarters—and in such numbers that we have not time to read one-half of them What stronger or more concusive evidence than these important facts can the most skeptical desire? Is it possible that the many thousands who have tried CLICKNER'S PILLS can be deceived in their results? If any imposition or quackery existed, would it not long ago have been held up as it should be, to the scorn and derision of a justly offended community.

Remember Dr. C. V. Clickner is the original inventor of Sugar Coated Pills, and that nothing of the sort was ever heard of, until he introduced them in June 1843. Purchasers should, therefore, always ask for Clickner's Sugar Coated Vegetable Pills, and take no other; or they will be made the victims of a fraud.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

Dr. Clickner's principal office for the sale of Pills, is 66 Vesey street, New York.

WM. JACKSON, 89 Liberty street, head of Wood st. Pittsburgh Pa., general Agent for Western Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, and the river counties of Virginia.

Sold by the following duly appointed Agents: J. D. Spafford Erie; Wm. Judson & Co. W terford; Ross & Morgan, Cambridge; J. A. Tracy, Fairview; John McClure, Girard; W. H. Townsend, Springfield.

Likewise sold by the same agents, the GREAT REMEDY OF NATURE.

AMERICAN OIL.

Procured from a well in Kentucky, 185 feet below the surface of the earth, a certain and infallible cure for Inflamatory Rheumatism, Spinal, Colic, Sprains, Strains, Cuts, Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Tetter, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Croup, Inflamatory sore throats, Sore Eyes, Deafness, Spinal Diseases, &c. &c.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

CAUTION—In order to be sure of obtaining the genuine, purchase only of the general agent for Western Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, and the river counties of Virginia, Wm. Jackson, 89 Liberty street Pittsburgh, or their sub Agents appointed by him for its sale, each of whom will have a show bill, and general directions in pamphlet form, containing the names and address of the Proprietor and General Agent, as follows

D. Hall & Co proprietors, Kentucky.

Wm. Jackson, General Agent, No. 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, to whom all letters must be addressed, or their sub Agents appointed by him for its sale, each of whom will have a show bill, and general directions in pamphlet form, containing the names and address of the Proprietor and General Agent, as follows

D. Hall & Co proprietors, Kentucky,

Wm. Jackson, General Agent, No. 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, to whom all letters must be addressed,

OBSERVE—Each bottle is enclosed in one of the above named Pamphlets and the name of Wm. Jackson the general and only wholesale agent for Western Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, and the river counties of Virginia, printed on the outside Label.

TAKE NOTICE.—O. D. Spafford is appointed general and supplying Agent for the sale of the American Oil and Sugar Coated Pills in Erie county Pa. Sub agents supplied by him at the wholesale prices.

SILENCE

IT DREADFUL COUGH! THE LUNGS ARE IN DANGER, THE WORK OF THE DESTROYER HAS BEEN BEGUN. THE COUGH OF CONSUMPTION HATH IN IT A SOUND OF DEATH.

ARE YOU A MOTHER? Your darling child, your idol and earthly joy, is upon a pillow confined to her chamber by a dangerous cold—her pale cheeks her thin shrunken fingers, tell the hold disease has already gained upon her—the sound of her sepulchral cough pierces your soul.

YOUNG MAN, when just about to enter life, disease sheds a heart rending blight over the fair prospects of the future your hectic cough and feeble limb tell of your loss of hope, but you need not despair. There is a balm which will heal the wounded lungs, it is

SHERMAN'S ALL-HEALING BALSAM.

Mrs. ATTREE, the wife of Wm. H. Attree, Esq. was given up by Dr. Sewall of Washington, Drs. Rue and McClellish of Philadelphia, Dr Roe and Dr. Mott of N. York. Her friends all thought she must die. She had every appearance of being in consumption, and was so pronounced by her physicians—Sherman's Balsam was given and it cured her.

Mrs GARRABRANTZ, of Bull's Ferry, was also cured of consumption by this Balsam when all other remedies failed to give relief—she was reduced to a skeleton. Dr. A. C. Castle, Dentist, 281 Broadway, has witnessed its effects in several cases where no other medicine afforded relief—but the Balsam operated like a charm. Dr. C. also witnessed its wonderful effects in curing Asthma, which is never known to fail of doing. Spitting Blood, at a young age it may be, is effectually cured by this Balsam. It heals the ruptured or wounded blood vessels, and makes the lungs sound again.

Rev. HENRY JONES, 168 Eighth avenue, was cured of cough and catarrhal affection of 36 years standing.—The first dose gave him more relief than all the other medicine he had ever taken. J. Beals, grocer, 149 Chrystie-st—knew a lady who was laboring under Consumption, and another sorely afflicted with the Asthma. In both cases its effects were immediate, soon restoring them to comfortable health

Mrs. LUCRETIA WELLS, 95 Christie street suffered from Asthma 42 years, Sherman's Balsam relieved her at once, and she is completely well, being enabled to subdue every attack by a timely use of this medicine.—This indeed is the great remedy for Coughs, Colds, Spiting Blood, Liver Complaints, and all the affections of the throat, and even Asthma and Consumption.

Price 25 cents and $1 per bottle.

Dr. Sherman's office is at 106 Nassau street, N. Y.

Sold by the following duly appointed Agents: O. D. Spafford, Erie; Wm. Judson & Co. Waterford; Ross & Morgan Cambridge J. Tracy, Fairview; John M'Clure, Girard; W. H. Townsend, Springfield.

Likewise Dr. Sherman's Medicated Lozenger, Tooth Paste and Poor Man's Plaster.

COUGH LOZENGES.—These Lozenges are a safe most sure and effectual remedy for coughs, and colds, tightness of the lungs or chest, &c.

WORM LOZENGES.—Those worm Lozenges have been proved in more than 1,100 000 cases to be the infallible the only certain vermifuge destroying medicine ever discovered. It was reserved for Dr Sherman to invent a medicine to destroy worms that children would take.—Children will take these Lozenges and cry for more.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES, celebrated for giving almost immediate relief in nervous and sick headache, palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, &c

DR. SHERMAN'S TOOTH PASTE.—A premium Dentrifice, the best article known for cleaning and whitening the teeth, strengthening the gums, sweetening the breath.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.—The best strengthening plaster in the world; a sovereign remedy for pains or weakness in the back, loins, sides, breast, &c One million a year will not supply the demand. Warranted the best and cheapest. One that will prove the fact.

The above Lozenges, Tooth Paste and Plaster, sold by the above agents for Dr. Sherman's All-Healing Balsam.

Erie Nov. 20, 1847. 6m27

BLACK SALTS.—I will pay Cash, and the highest price for any quantity of Black Salts delivered at M'Kean, or at my store in Erie.

October 21, 1846. C. M. TIBBALS.

GOLD PENS.—Levi Brown's Gold Pens, the most celebrated maker of the article, a good assortment kept constantly on hand; also the different kinds of cheap (dearest) Pens, at

G. LOOMIS & Co's,

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 10, 1847. 8

NEW AND FRESH GROCERIES,

At No. 6 Poor Peoples Row.

W. F. RINDERNECHT has just received a large and well selected assortment of wet, dry and Family Groceries; Dye Stuffs, Nails and Glass, which he will sell cheaper for cash than any other establishment in town. Please call and see. June 12, 1847.

JUST RECEIVED 25 bags Rio, Cuba, St. Domingo and Java Coffee, one door north of the Big Window, State street, by

W. F. RINDERNECHT.

June 12, 1847 4

459 GALS., Ohio Stone Ware, for sale one door north of the Big Window.

June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

To Blacksmiths.

BELLOWS, Anvils, Vices and Hammers, Spring Steel; Cast do., English, Blister and American Steel; also, Nail Rods, Band, Bar and Hoop Iron, which can be had on terms to suit at our old corner opposite the Eagle.

Oct. 20. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

ACCORDEONS, with the improved valves, Bass Viol, Violin and Guitar strings, for sale by G. LOOMIS & Co.,

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &c.—Russia, Swedes and American Iron, flat, square and round, O. S. Nail Rods, round and square rods, Band Iron, Cast. English, American and Spring Steel, Nails Anvils, Vices, &c., &c.

Nov. 6 GEO. SELDEN & SON.

Cash! Cash!!

WE wish to purchase the following articles for which the highest market price will be paid:

50 tons Pork 20 tons of Lard,

20 do Tallow, delivered at our store or Oil Factory. W. C. & R. P. HULBERT.

Dec. 11

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA

THE OST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

This Extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, plenkanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient.

GREAT FALL AND WINTER MEDICINE.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicine is, while it eradicates diseases, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Fall and Winter medicines ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other medicines. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 35,000 cures of severe cases of diseases; at least 20,000 of these were considered incurable.

More than 3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism;

2,000 cases of Dyspepsia;

4,000 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy;

7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints;

2,000 cases of Scrofula;

1,500 cases of Disease of the Kidneys and Dropsy;

8,000 cases of Consumption;

And thousands of cases of diseases of the blood, viz; Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum; Pimples on the Face, &c., together with numerous cases of Sick Headache, Pain in the Side and Chest, Spinal Affections, &c., &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from Physicians and our Agents from all parts of the United States, in forming us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable Druggists in Newark, N. J., informs us that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the preventive of disease known. It undoubted'y saved the lives of more than

5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON.

As it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season. It has never been known to injure in the least the most delicate child.

RHEUMATISM.

This Sarsaparilla is used with the most perfect success in Rheumatic complaints, however severe or chronic. The astonishing cures it has performed are indeed wonderful. Other remedies sometimes give temporary relief, this entirely eradicates it from the system, even when the limbs and bones are dreadfully swollen.

☞Hear Mr. Seth Terry, one of the oldest and most respectable lawyers in Hartford, Conn. The following is an extract of a letter received from him:

Dr. Townsend—I have used one bottle of your Sarsaparilla, and find it is excellent in its effects upon a Chronic Rheumatic pain to which I am subject, from an injury occasioned several years ago, in a public stage. Please send me two bottles to the care of Dr. Seymour. I have conveyed with two of our principal physicians, and they recommend your Sarsaparilla.

—Hartford, March 12, 1845. SETH TERRY.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

Cleanse and Strehgthen. Consumption can be cured. Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, Asthma, Spiting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic flush, Night sweats, Difficult or profuse Expectoration; Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: Nearly twenty years ago I took a violent cold, which settled on my lungs, and affected me severely indeed, finally it became a constant hacking cough, but not so severe as to prevent me from attending to my business. Within the last few years it increased on me gradually. At last I became reduced—I breathed with difficulty, and raised with my cough much bad matter, and for the last nine months previous to using your Sarsaparilla, had regular night sweats; indeed, my friends and myself supposed that I would die with the consumption; but I have the happiness to inform you that, to my surprise, after using three bottles of your Sarsaparilla, I find my health restored. It relieved me gradually, and I am now enjoying much better health than I have before in 26 years. I had almost entirely lost my appetite, which is also returned. You are at liberty to publish this with my name, in the papers, if you choose.

My little girl, who is three years old; had a very bad cough the whole of last Winter. While using the medicine, I gave her some of it; and it soon entirely relieved her, as well as myself, and she is well now, and hearty as any child I ever saw. She was also full of little blotches; it took them away and her skin is smooth and fair now; and I am satisfied she recovered her health from using your excellent medicine.

S. W. CONANT.

411 Bowery,

GIRLS, READ THIS.

You who have pale complexions, dull eyes, blotches on the face, rough skin, are "out of Spirits," use a bottle or two of the Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. It will cleanse your blood, remove the freckles and blotches, and give you animation, sparkling eyes, fine spirits, and beautiful complexion—all of which are of immense value to unmarried ladies.

TO MOTHERS & MARRIED LADIES.

This Extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints.—No female who has reason to suppose she is approaching that critical period, "the turn of life," should neglect to take it, as it is a certain preventative for any of the numerous and horrible diseases to which females are subject at this time of life. This period may be delayed several years by using this medicine. Nor is it less valuable for those approaching womanhood, as it is calculated to assist nature, by quickening the blood and invigorating the system. Indeed this medicine is invaluable for all the diseases to which women are subject.

It braces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies—by removing the impurities of the body—not so far stimulating the system as to produce a subsequent relaxation which is the case of most medicines taken for female weakness and disease.

SCROFULA CURED.

This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

THREE CHILDREN.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad sores, have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under deep obligation.

Yours, respectfully,

ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster-st.

New York, March 1, 1847.

CAUTION.

Owing to the great success and immense sale of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, a number of men who were formerly our Agents, have commenced making Sarsaparilla, Elixirs, Bitters, &c. &c.—They generally put it up in the same shaped bottles, claiming that theirs is far superior and four times stronger than Dr. Townsend's, &c., hoping thereby to deceive the public. Some of these unprincipled men publish counterfeit certificates; others have induced their brothers and others interested persons to allow the use of their names, to which they put Esquire, to give them respectability. One make sa medicine, and puffs it with respectable names procured by using Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, publishes them as cured by his stuff. He also publishes the certificate of a person who styles himself an M. D., who mends, hoes, digs Wells, and doctors horses by turns for a livelihood. They also published certificates signed by ficticious names stating they have used Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and that it injured them &c. These and a great variety of other tricks are performed by these men, to sell their trash.—The public should be on their guard, and look out for counterfeits.

Notice.—After the 1st of January, 1848, none will be genuine unless they are put up with a magnificent copper plate label, containing the fac simile of Dr. Townsend's name, thus—S. P. TOWNSEND.

Principal office, 126 Fulton street, Sun Building, N. Y.—Redding a Co., 8 state street, Boston—Dyott & Sons, 132 North 2d street, Philadelphia—S. S. Hance, Druggist, Baltimore—P. M. Colien, Charleston—Wright & Co., 141 Charles st., New Orleans—105 South Pearl street, Albany—and by all the principal Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canadas.

CARTER & BROTHER, and BURTON & PERKINS, Wholesale and Retail Agents for Erie County. J. S. Hopkins for Springfield. 1y32

SUPERFINE Rice Flour in pound packages for family use, for sale by

Nov. 27 BURTON & PERKINS.

ONE ton Codfish, for sale cheap, at

At No 3, American Block.

POPULAR GOODS

JUST RECEIVED THE OST EXTENSIVE ASSORTENT OF LADIES DRESS GOODS!

EVER offered in this city, comprising, in part—

150 pieces Cashmeres and Muslin de Laine, assorted colors,

75 do French, Scotch and German Ginghams,

30 do Alpaccas, of every description,

28 do California Plaids,

40 do Dress Silks of the latest and most improved patterns,

20 do Swiss add Torleton Muslins,

20 do Lace and embroidered Swiss and Tarletons,

50 do Jaconet Cambrics and br'd Muslins,

50 do Silk Fringes, assorted colors,

45 do Wide Gimps and Gimp cords,

20 gross Dress Buttons, and cords and tassels,

200 pieces Silk Mull & French Imperial edgings,

150 shawls, of all styles, varying in price from 3s to $15,

200 pair ladies and gentlemen's French Kid Gloves, assorted colors,

200 do Ladies', gentlemen's and children's Cashmere, Worsted & Lisle thread Gloves,

100 do black and white silk mitts.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Cloths of every shade and quality,

Cassimeres, do do

Vestings of all kinds, comprising Silk, Satin, Buff, Cashmere, Marseilles, etc. etc.

STAPLE GOODS.—A large stock of every description. In short, our stock for richness, cheapness and duribility has never been equalled in this market.

CAPS.—200 Men and Boy's caps of all kinds.

SHOES.—500 pairs ladies and childrens' Gaiters Slips and walking Shoes. 200 pairs gentlemen's, ladies and Misses' Rubber overshoes.

UMBRELLAS.—Six dozen Umbrellas for wet weather.

GROCERIES.—A general variety of every description.

SHELF HARDWARE.

Ten thousand dollars' stock, comprising everything in the line—Joiners, House and Ship Carpenters, Coopers, Shoemakers, Cabinetmakers, Saddlers and Smiths' Tools, of every description.

Saddlery Hardware, a large assortment of all kinds. Carriage trimmings of all kinds.

Axle Arms, springs, anvils, vices, smiths' bellowes, brass and prochain kettles, shovels, spades, crowbars, grd boxes, mill ✕ cut, circular and pit saws, and chain of all sizes.

GLASS WARE.—A complete assortment.

Customers will find our old store safely anchored at the old stand, in good ballast, with 100 tons well assorted IRON, steel and nails—the cheapest in the market.

P. S.—The question is often asked why goods cannot be sold as low as in Buffalo. We say they can. Our stock entire was bought of importing houses at the same time and same prices that some of the largest houses in Buffalo bought at, and we pledge our word that our goods shall be sold as low as at Buffalo or any place west of it *for cash.* HENRY CADWELL.

Erie, Sept. 25, 1847. 19

HIGHLY IPORTANT.

Dr. P. Hall's Celebrated Cough Remedy

IS a safe, speedy and effectual cure for *Coughs, Colds; Hoarseness, Croup* and *Whooping Cough.*

This medicine has been used by hundreds of people with unfailing success in curing the above diseases, with all those painful and annoying pulmonary symptoms produced by cold. In Asthma and Bronchitas it has proven to be highly useful, and its timely use a certain remedy. In all affections of the throat and lungs it is an invaluable medicine. Many cases of obstinate coughs and hoarseness have been perfectly cured in 48 hours, and in several instances troublesome and dangerous coughs of from five to ten years standing have been completely cured in two weeks.—In Croup and Whooping Cough its use has been equally successful when used more freely. This Remedy is a certain preventive of *Consumption* and several others of the most fatal diseases in northern climates.

THIS MEDICINE CAN BE OBTAINED IN ERIE ONLY of P. HALL, *at his Drug Store No. 1, Hughes' Buildings, corner of State and Seventh Streets,* and his agents throughout the county, AGENTS—A. Reynolds, 155 Main st, Buffalo; Boyd, Vincent & Co., Waterford; John A. Tracy, 2d, Fairview; Jas H. Campbell, Edinboro. B. C. Town & Co.; North East and Wattsburg; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; L. S. Jones & Co., Girard:

Price 37½ cents to $1 per Bottle.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and BASE IMITATIONS. Every bottle has the words "Dr. P. Hall's Cough Remedy" blown upon the glass, and his written signature on the wrapper and directions. None other are genuine.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.—This is to certify that we, the undersigned, have used Dr. P. Hall's Cough Remedy, and have found it in every instance an efficacious medicine, and truely worthy its recommendations.

John Galbraith, J. F. Tracy, Thomas Hughes, John W. Hays, Wilson King, Th. Moorhead, jr. Jas. D. Dunlap, John Hughes, J. R. Cochran, Thomas M'Kee, Otis Lapham, Charles Cole, David Baldwin, M. Goodwin, F. J. Owen, John M. Warren.

Oct. 9, 1847. 21

Arrival of New Fall and Winter GOODS.

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT,

HAVING devoted six weeks in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, to the selection and purchase of their EXTENSIVE STOCK, which they are now opening, beg leave